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Tower Views

by Clearway

Speed Up Friendship, Too

Civilization at Crossroads

Worry—the Persistent Sin

¶ Hughes—Trailing vapors of good will—good will among the world's aeronauts; good will for the New York World's Fair of 1939—a huge silver monoplane, powered by two 1,100-horsepower motors, takes off from the Floyd Bennett Airport, Brooklyn, N. Y., lifts heavily over the trees, makes altitude, roars off into the clouds to wing, in a great arc, over Atlantic waters, Paris bound. The world waits in various moods to determine whether this latest of the series of transoceanic flights shall be a success. Seated at the controls is Howard Hughes, whose considerable fortune and aeronautical competence back the flight. Crowded into the well-stocked cabin is a crew of four. As the silvery sky-ship streaks out of sight and sound, following the take-off at 7:20 Sunday evening, the radio takes up the trail, locates the fliers streaking over Cape Breton Island, spots them from time to time flashing high above the Atlantic, and at 8 o'clock Monday morning (E. S. T.) finds them 10,000 feet above the water and 200 miles from Ireland, roaring toward their destination at a 225 m. p. h. clip, Le Bourget Airport awaits the landing. It is surprised at its suddenness, for out of the sky the silvery plane drops to a safe landing at 4:58 p. m. (10:58 a. m., E. S. T.), having made the hop in approximately one half the time taken by Lindbergh in 1927. • As the fliers wait to take off on their second jump in the world-girdling flight, hope perches on the wings of their ship—hope that good will among the nations of the world may go forward in ratio to the speed of this good-will flight.

¶ Refugees—At Evian-les-Bains, France, delegates of 33 nations discuss plans for succoring refugees from countries inhospitable to certain racial and political groups, particularly the Jews. The United States, Great Britain, and France combine in pointing the way to a five-power committee in London, and this proposal is submitted to representatives of smaller nations. • The world witnesses a lesson: If intolerance prevails in one region, more tolerance is imposed on other regions.

¶ Outlooks—Dr. Carl J. Friedrich, professor of government at Harvard, speaks at the Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley College, making an interesting prediction. Civilization, he declares, is destined to follow one of two roads—or perish. The progressive choice, says he, lies between the American-Swiss-Scandinavian outlook or the "Russian Progressive" outlook. The latter is described as centralistic, communistic and materialistic. The former: federalistic, co-operative, Christian.

¶ Handicap—To a great many New England commuters, henceforth consigned to busses or private automobiles for transportation, the mention of "public service" in connection with the railroads calls for lifted eyebrows and a growled murmur of "private gain." But to Federal Judge Carroll C. Hincks, who directed the curtailment of service on the New Haven Railroad by abandonment of 88 stations in Massachusetts and five in Rhode Island, it is apparently a mere matter of addition and subtraction. Failure, he finds, to grant the relief sought would result in confiscation of private property. The Old Colony stations were costing the railroad some $10,000 a day. The $650,000 annual savings resulting from the elimination of some 65 passenger trains and some 490,000 train-miles per year, would allow the railroad to maintain other needed services, now jeopardized by the cost of operating certain stations and trains.

¶ Suffrage—The imminent departure of Katherine Devereux Blake for Europe, to participate in the conference of the International Committee of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, reminds one that not so many years ago people were meeting the arguments for equal suffrage advanced by this eminent teacher (still vigorously active at 80) with the charge that women would not know what to do with the vote if they had it. Miss Blake answers that charge today with facts. An increase in welfare legislation in every state in the Union; the upholding of reform legislations. Now, says Miss Blake, women should support the move to outlaw war. The United States, she affirms, should take the lead in "calling a peace conference to draw up a nonmilitary constitution for a world federation." • It is a logical step—from equal suffrage to the just equality of nations.

¶ Worry—It is needless, sinful and futile. But it cannot be laughed away, drowned in alcohol or lost in a motion picture show. It can only be discarded for something real. Thus the Rev. W. John Villaume, minister of St. Peter's Lutheran Church in New York, advises his congregation to turn it over to God. He is speaking about that popular method of distrust in good, called "worry." • As someone says, "Why worry when you can pray?"

Harvard Pays High Honor To Crown Prince

Heir to Swedish Throne Recipient of LL. D. at Quiet Ceremony

Climax of Visit

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With plain ceremonies, not very long, Oscar Fredrik Wilhem Olaf Gustaf Adolf, Duke of Skane, Crown Prince of Sweden, was awarded one of the choicest academic degrees of the New World today, an honorary Doctor of Laws of Harvard University.

In accepting the degree as a token of the University's recognition of his own scholarship as an archeologist as well as a gesture of international amity, the Prince described the economic advances made by his country and urged expanded world trade as a contributing factor in increasing the foundation upon which the structure of world peace may rise.

High Point of Visit

Presentation of the degree marked one of the high points of the Crown Prince's two-day visit to Boston. It was his only public appearance today, a day given over to inspection of museums, a luncheon at the home of Dr. James Bryant Conant, President of Harvard, and the greeting of friends.

The Crown Prince and Princess and the royal entourage were scheduled to leave for Washington tonight, concluding a visit to Boston that began Saturday evening and has included such demonstrations of welcome as today's granting of a degree, yesterday's assembly of 20,000 Swedish-Americans in the Boston Garden to hear his address, and a formal dinner, given by Gov. and Mrs. Charles F. Hurley.

The Royal party left their suite in the Ritz Carlton Hotel, Boston, at 10 a. m. Prince Bertil, son of the Crown Prince, and a portion of the party, went by motorcar to Worcester, Mass., where he was to greet a group of Swedish-Americans and later continue West.

Greeted by Conant

The Crown Prince and Princess, accompanied by their party, which included Wollmar Bostrom, Sweden's Minister to the United States, motored to Harvard where they were greeted by President and Mrs. Conant in the President's house.

After a very brief chat, the Crown Prince and his party crossed the street and entered Fogg Museum. Edward C. Forbes, Director of the Museum, took the Prince immediately to the Oriental art galleries where the Prince quickly impressed the party with his intimate knowledge of this art.

It, of course, was well known to Director Forbes and others of the party that archeology, especially as related to Chinese art, is the Prince's principal hobby. He lingered particularly over the Tun Huang frescoes and asked to have some Kuan

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The Plane and the Men in New York-Paris Flight

Wide World

They Followed the Trail Blazed by Lindbergh

Above—Just Before the Takeoff at Floyd Bennett Field. Howard Hughes' Big Lockheed Special Monoplane, New York World Fair 1939, Is Poised for Flight. Below—The Crew of the Transatlantic Plane Pose With Grover Whalen, President of the New York World's Fair Corporation. Left to Right—Edward Lund, Flight Engineer; Howard Hughes, Flight Leader; Mr. Whalen; Harry Connor, Co-Pilot; Richard Stoddard, Radio Engineer, and Thomas L. Thurlow, Navigator and Co-Pilot

Foreigners Are Evacuated From Chinese 'Danger Zone'

SHANGHAI, July 11 (AP)—All foreigners at Kiukiang were reported evacuated today as severe fighting surged within 14 miles of the important Yangtze port and Chinese threatened to apply their scorched earth tactics by destroying buildings of use to the invaders.

The evacuation was carried out by the British Gunboat Cockchafer and the steamer Wenchow which, with the United States Gunboat Monocacy, were said to have steamed eight miles upstream outside the immediate danger zone.

Kiukiang is 135 miles down the Yangtze from Hankow, provisional Chinese capital, the goal of the Japanese.

[An earlier dispatch from Hankow said 10 American missionaries of the Methodist and Seventh Day Aventist Churches were reported remaining at their posts in Kiukiang, while 50 Americans were at the nearby mountain resort of Kuling.

It said two American officials and the Chinese staff of the Standard Oil Company at Kiukiang had taken precautionary refuge aboard a small tanker tied up near the U. S. S. Monocacy.]

British authorities here emphasized the evacuation was only temporary.

Quickly following a new Japanese warning to the United States and other foreign powers, which urged them to evacuate their nationals from half a dosen cities to be targets in an aerial bombing campaign, Japanese warplanes bombed Sinyang.

This city, one of the number named in warning notes given to diplomatic representatives of foreign powers, is on the Peiping-Hankow Railway 137 miles north of Hankow.

Japanese said their airmen de-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Spanish Loyalists Back Peace Plans

BARCELONA, July 11 (AP)—The Spanish Government July 9 indicated its general approval of the 26-nation Nonintervention Committee's plan to withdraw foreign soldiers fighting in the Spanish Civil War.

Premier Juan Negrin's Government announced its reply to the proposal, which culminated 23 months of efforts by the London Committee to isolate the conflict, would be based on "the general interests of peace." Special messengers took the program, agreed upon in London July 5, both to Barcelona and to Burgos for consideration by the two Spanish regimes.

Spanish Government's army readjustment: Page 5.

Irish Take Over Irish Forts

SPIKE ISLAND, Cork Harbor, Ireland, July 11 (AP)—Irish troops were to take over the Cork Harbor forts and Spike Island today from British garrisons.

The action completes an element of the Anglo-Irish finance, trade, and defense agreement of April 25 under which Great Britain undertook to transfer to Ireland Admiralty property and rights at Spike Island, Bere Haven, and Lough Swilly.

Prime Minister Eamon de Valera, Defense Minister Frank Aiken, other Cabinet Ministers and members of Parliament and other personages participated in the official ceremony.

As the British flag is hauled down and the green, white and gold banner of Ireland takes its place, the opening of a new era in centuries of Irish struggling to be free will be marked.

In addition to Spike Island, three other forts in the harbor—Camden, Templebrady, and Carlisle—will be taken over.

Bere Haven and Lough Swilly will be transferred to Irish defense units before the end of the year.

In the last century the area became headquarters for the British coast defense for the south of Ireland. During the World War men were trained here in the use of heavy guns.

In the accord by which the defenses are being transferred from the British, Ireland undertook the maintenance and development of these posts and pledged that no foreign nation ever would use any Irish soil as a base of operations against Britain.

President Sees Rich Crops Along Rim of 'Dust Bowl'

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

EN ROUTE WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN TEXAS, July 11—The major part of his political intervening finished—it appears—President Roosevelt rode across a wide area of North Central Texas today and along the rim of the "Dust Bowl" to Amarillo, in the heart of the Panhandle.

Continuing, and new, oil strikes and the best crops in many years, are making this territory flourish. One good crop in four or five years—and that is what the rainfall has brought to the nitrogen-rich soil this year—is enough to encourage the "Dust Bowl" settlers to hang on, and makes up for all their disappointments.

For these and other reasons, they were delighted to turn out and give the President a real Panhandle welcome today, with a band at Amarillo advertised as between 4,000 and 6,000 pieces. It is at Amarillo, of course, that annual mother-in-law day is celebrated, and this year there was a float carrying uncounted hundreds of mothers-in-law hauled through the streets by tractors. Mrs. Roosevelt also participated in this impressive ceremony earlier this year.

Texas is running over with picturesque politics in these lively days before the primary, but the President had little to do with them in his quiet week end at his son Elliott's home just outside Fort Worth. Almost his only activity was to give a greeting to Texas over his son's radio station and 30 others last night, after Elliott had given his regular Sunday night program for the Crystal Pure Creameries.

The Roosevelts Disagree

On this program, the second Roosevelt son discussed the difference between liberals and conservatives, the subject his father analyzed in his own latest "fireside talk," but Elliott's discussion seemed to be highly favorable to the Conservatives, rather than to the Liberals in whose cause his father is campaigning.

Thus Elliott, after quoting his father's words, said: "In times of emergency, the Liberal says, 'try anything once.' The Conservative says, 'stop, look, and listen before you leap.' Which is the best school of thought for the people of Texas to follow? I, for one, am not prepared to answer that question."

Son Elliott has been quoted as criticizing, on his radio program, the New Deal's oil prosecutions in Madison, Wis., and of casting some aspersions on the wage and hour bill.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Hughes in Paris; Flies Atlantic In 16 Hours, 35 Mins.

Contrast!

With four sandwiches—he only ate one and a half—Charles A. Lindbergh flew alone from New York to Paris in 33½ hours, leaving New York on May 20, 1927.

With food for a month, Howard Hughes and his four companions today made the flight in 16½ hours. Though many have tried, they are the first since Colonel Lindbergh's flight to set out from New York for Paris, and actually arrive at Le Bourget Field.

Colonel Lindbergh's single-motored monoplane carried a total of 450 gallons of gasoline. Mr. Hughes' twin-motored plane carried about 1,600 gallons of fuel.

The gross weight of Colonel Lindbergh's Spirit of St. Louis was 2½ tons. The gross weight of Hughes' plane was close to 13 tons.

The Hughes plane carried a ton and a half of radio equipment including 10 radio sending and receiving devices. It had two navigators and radio "homing" equipment.

The Lindbergh plane boasted a turn-and-bank indicator, an earth inductor compass—and an open window from which its pilot hailed a fishing boat to "inquire" the way to Ireland.

Lindbergh's Time for Ocean Flight Is More Than Halved by Plane

Cheering Throng Greet Airmen

PARIS, July 11 (AP)—Howard Hughes landed at Le Bourget airport at 4:55 p. m. (10:55 a. m., E. S. T.) on a trans-Atlantic flight from New York, the first leg of a projected 'round-the-world flight.

The American sportsman flier glided to an easy landing, taxiing up a concrete runway in front of the airdrome where a crowd of officials and onlookers rushed to meet the big, gleaming twin-motored plane.

His time from New York was 16 hours and 35 minutes—less than half of the time of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, who flew nonstop from New York to Paris in 1927 in 33½ hours.

The American flag was run up on the airdrome mast five minutes before Mr. Hughes and his four-man crew loomed over the field long before they were expected.

The big plane rolled to a gentle stop in front of Le Bourget Field's main building, where United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt headed a throng of French and Americans waiting to greet the airmen.

Mr. Hughes, however, did not cut the two motors for almost a full minute after rolling to a stop—the first flier since Colonel Lindbergh to make the flight.

As soon as the propellers stopped whirring the Ambassador went to the door of the plane and opened it. He stuck his head in and shouted: "Congratulations, did you have a good trip?"

"We had a fine trip," said Mr. Hughes. "We made it in 16 hours 31 minutes."

[Hughes evidently figured his elapsed time from the moment the airport was sighted. The airport's official control time is figured from the moment the propellers stopped, giving 16 hours and 35 minutes.]

French air officers stepped up to pat Mr. Hughes on the back and touch his hand.

Mr. Bullitt introduced his army and naval attaches and French officers to Mr. Hughes and members of his crew in turn.

The five fliers, accompanied by the Ambassador, went to the airport commandant's office after police succeeded in cutting a pathway through the dense crowds which were shouting:

"Vive les Americans!"

"Long live the Americans!"

A special ground crew took the plane in hand immediately after Hughes and his crew left it and began to tune up the motor.

Gasoline trucks were backed up and started immediately refueling.

The fliers expect to take off for Moscow in the hope of completing a round-the-world Odyssey within six days. Just before the departure, however, Mr. Hughes discovered a bent wire-control and a slight crack in the tail of the plane. It was estimated that the repairs might require three hours. A member of the crew said that the take-off might be delayed until tomorrow.

Taken by Surprise

So quickly did the plane arrive at the airport that everyone was caught unawares. The first inkling was when the plane hove out of the clouds to descend quickly to the field.

Because the plane is of the same type as those used by a large commercial airline with a terminal here many observers thought at first that the plane was simply another airliner from London.

The first intimation officials had that the fliers were over France was a radio message informing Le Bourget they were about to land.

It barely had been received when the plane's broad wings dipped down toward the surprised crowds.

Until that moment, in fact, airport officials denied the fliers even had reached the French coast.

On arrival, Mr. Hughes immediately checked the plane and gave orders to refuel it. He said he had not been able to check but believed he had 250 gallons of gasoline left when he landed.

He said weather reports showed good conditions on the other side of the Rhine and he would head straight for Moscow by way of Cologne, Germany. Permission to fly over Germany, he said, had been granted.

[The airlane distance from Paris to Moscow is 1,541 miles, about eight hours' flying time if Hughes' plane matches its trans-Atlantic speed.]

Forty minutes after touching ground, the flier was poring over

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Swedish Prince Receives Harvard Degree

By a Staff Photographer

Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf — **Dr. James B. Conant**

The Swedish Prince and Harvard's President Shown as They Paused on the Top Step of University Hall, Harvard, After Presentation of the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws. A Large Crowd Awaited the Prince in the Harvard Yard

Veteran Woman Peace Worker Feels Outlawing of War Is Not Far Distant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CORNWALL, N. Y., July 11—Erect and vivid and with 80 years behind her, Katherine Devereux Blake, teacher, veteran in the cause of woman suffrage and passionate advocate of peace, had some words of praise today for the use women have made of their vote.

At the same time Miss Blake had a weather eye out for international horizons, for she will leave for Europe on August 1 to take part in a conference of the International Committee of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. She sees the Fascist nations as working toward war, but she believes the United States could avert this danger "by taking the lead in calling a peace conference to draw up a non-military constitution for a world federation."

"First, however," she continued, "we must cut down on our military and naval expenditures and devote more to our State Department. If it could do its work well, we wouldn't have to spend such huge sums to protect us from the danger of invasion."

"I hope—I almost believe—that we will thoroughly outlaw war within a few years."

As for women in public affairs, Miss Blake, whose life almost coincides with the history of their enfranchisement in America, saw constructive advance.

"The vote for women has meant a great increase in welfare legislation for people at large in every state in the union," she said. "Until women had the right to vote, no reform mayor was ever re-elected in New York City. The women re-elected Mayor La Guardia."

A Call to Prayer

LONDON, July 11 (AP)—The Archbishop of Canterbury, ranking prelate of the Church of England, today called on Anglicans to join with "their Jewish brethren" next Sunday in prayer for Jewish sufferers.

He told the Canterbury Diocesan Conference that "devilish" methods had been used in Vienna and deplored a world "dominated by evil spirits—a prospect full of darkness and confusion."

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—An appeal to the clergy of all faiths to observe Saturday, July 16, and Sunday, July 17, as days of "solemn protest" against bombings of civilians in Spain was issued yesterday by 12 religious leaders headed by the Rt. Rev. Robert L. Paddock, retired Bishop of Oregon.

The appeal was issued from the offices of the Friends of Spanish Democracy of which the former Oregonian Bishop is Chairman.

The 12 leaders said more than 10,000 children had been killed and 15,000 injured in aerial bombings of Spanish cities.

Hops U. S. in '29 Plane on $110

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 11—One needn't have expensive airplanes and lots of money to participate in non-stop flights, according to Douglas P. Corrigon, the owner of an eight-year-old Curtiss Robin, who dropped down on Roosevelt Field Saturday night just 10 minutes less than 28 hours after taking off from Long Beach, Calif.

A matter-of-fact young man, employed in a Southern California aircraft factory, Mr. Corrigon made the trip on vacation and obviously thought so little of his accomplishment that airport officials heard nothing of the details until they realized yesterday that the entire 2,700 miles had been made in a single hop.

The pilot then admitted the non-stop flight, but found nothing unusual in having made it in a 1929 model airplane lacking a radio and most of the modern gadgets now considered essential to flying. There wasn't even a parachute aboard, and when the little craft was set down on the Long Island flying field only five gallons of gasoline remained in its tanks.

Supplies for the trip cost $110.15, but Mr. Corrigon is to get a nickel back when he returns to Long Beach and collects a deposit on a bottle used to carry drinking water, the only item in his commissary besides a 10-cent bar of chocolate. His other expenses were $110 for gasoline and lubricating oil.

The airplane is valued at $900. After a week in New York, Mr. Corrigon is to return to California in the same airplane to resume his job.

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Swing

For and Against

Beginning today The Christian Science Monitor prints the first of six articles on swing music by popular band leaders and composers.

The series is designed to present both sides of the case. It subjects this form of music to expert analysis, shows its origin and discusses the question of whether or no it will endure.

Read what the experts have to say. Turn to page 3 for the first of the series.

Haunts of African Beasts Seen in Flight Side Trip

Around the World by Air

With Marjorie Shuler
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Tenth in Series of Articles

ON SAFARI—I do not know Africa. For two days I have been tracking elephant, footslogging through knee-deep mire, jumping from tuft to tuft across swamps, following the huge pads which have ploughed up the swamp and also fields of blue and pink forget-me-nots, to examine the fresh marks of tusks on tree bark, noting where the elephant has rubbed his back on a tree, or where he has wallowed in the grass, or where dozens of fallen trees gave evidence of a terrific fight.

I have seen the cloven hoof of a buffalo imprinted on elephant spoor. I have caught a glimpse of kongoni (hartebeeste) arching his horns against the sky and then slipping away through the trees and 15 minutes later have crossed the path of a leopard evidently on the prowl after that same kongoni.

Part of the journey out of A. J. Klein's base camp I have made on foot and part on a donkey who tangled me in thorn bushes and bumped me over rising ground in the effort to avoid wetting his own feet, who sometimes sank deep in the mire and who finally took me in safety down an elephant slide.

All this I have done and yet I repeat, I do not know Africa. Perhaps I am starting a new division in the company of African travelers. They, it appears, divide into two classes. Necessarily they avail themselves of the skill of a safari leader or professional hunter. If they go out in lorries they may photograph lions and zebra, the cubs frolicking about, the big lions yawning after their meal and nodding in the shade. They may tell how a lioness and her cubs went to sleep under the lorry, but they do not know how different those lions are when met by a human on foot.

Two Contrasting Impressions

They go home to tell that darkest Africa is a myth, that the devil's pokers are neon lights, that safaris have refrigeration and electricity, that they have had market reports and baseball scores and personal messages broadcast from that modern city of Nairobi. And there is truth in what they say.

There are others who go on foot, as I did, who track their game with binoculars, as I did. They bring home mounted heads and elephant tusks and describe how Africa is a constant danger and they are very mighty folk for conquering it. And there is truth in what they say.

But back of the novices is a knowledge of bush and game which the safari leader has been years in building and which he effacingly puts to the use of his clients. Since fundamentally the knowledge is his and his the constant precautions and watchfulness I choose to say that I do not know Africa.

I have been extremely fortunate in going on safari with Al Klein, the white hunter whom I had most wanted to meet in Africa, the man who spent three years with Paul Rainey, who led the safaris which collected most of the specimens in African Hall in the Museum of Natural History, New York City, who has just been guiding Twentieth Century Fox representatives in filming the story of Stanley, and who cut the 200-mile road into the Serengetti before that became Tanganyika's famous preserve.

An Appreciated Invitation

While waiting for a seat on the northbound Imperial Airways ship and the continuance of my round-the-world flight I went to a dinner party given by Talbot Smith, American Consul, and Mrs. Smith. And there in the two immaculately-clad gentlemen at my right and left I found Robert Kane, who is painting backgrounds for African Hall, and Mr. Klein.

"Why don't you come up to Bamboo Camp," Mr. Klein asked. "I could send a truck for you and Mrs. Smith tomorrow morning."

So, simply as that, in consular slacks, Mr. Klein's high boots and a number of borrowed sweaters, I found myself next morning on the 4,000-foot climb over the Rift Valley, by way of the famous escarpment, with glimpses of Lake Naivasha, through country where zebra and giraffe roam and ostriches look inquiringly at the car, past native villages where chiefs, with ear lobes stretched to their shoulders and struck full of ornaments, and babies clad in sacking wave greeting.

Mr. Klein's camp up in the Abadares is on an "elephant highway," those broad tracks which the animals make and follow, even past camps, so long as they are not shot at. Radiating from it are other paths which enable the hunters to go through the thick brush, and it is along these that I have been going for two days, the party marching single file with the native gunbearers in the lead, trackers and porters tagging on, and the four white persons digging their feet into mud and scrambling over tree trunks.

Roosevelt's Trip Recalled

Now and then the tenderfoot gives a signal and one of the porters puts down the little three-legged stool with leather seat which once belonged to Theodore Roosevelt, and during the rests there is a deal of information to be gained. Yes, the porters are wearing American army coats with eagle buttons, and these may be bought from the East Indian storekeepers in Nairobi for 12 shillings.

There is talk of other trips, of the narrow canyon on the road to Narock which is a veritable hotel for vultures, thousands of them among the pools of boiling water, steam jets and lava slopes of an old crater. Or there is the Longenot crater by Lake Naivasha and in the lake fine bass fishing. Again there is the Tanna River, where the poplars meet overhead and there are elephant, wild pigs, and crocodiles.

But our own bamboo forest is picturesque enough, the bamboo stretching 60 feet in the air, or the groves of eucalyptus festooned with great clouds of moss. Colobus monkeys chatter overhead and parrots skim through the trees. We are tracking the elephant who tramped up the camp last evening and dug up the potato patch "just for fun." And we are using the camera presented to Mr. Klein by Mrs. Martin Johnson, whose plate bears the inscription, "To Al Klein, great hunter, naturalist, and longtime friend, Osa."

A Supporter of Conservation

Mr. Klein is entitled to be known as naturalist, as well as hunter, for he believes in conservation, never will kill a lioness or big cub, thinks that a bag should have a few good specimens instead of all the game the license allows, and that animals should be controlled and not butchered.

At night we go back to camp where the carcass of a kongoni waits to be eaten. We munch corn on the cob and consume quantities of fresh pineapple. We are 9,000 miles from the United States, and 9,000 feet up in the air, yet the radio brings the music of an American swing band, a news broadcast from London, and talks going on in half a dozen European countries.

And 40 miles away is the modern city of Nairobi from which I shall wing my way northward. Nairobi, where the sun rises at 6 and sets at 6, the year round, where the temperature never varies more than 15 degrees between seasons, but where it may fall 45 degrees between noon and midnight.

In 30 years Nairobi has been built, beautiful homes, pleasant gardens, tennis courts, and golf courses, and shops where you can buy chewing gum and ice cream sodas and where just as on Fifth Avenue the strolling photographer will snap you and hand you a card which with a coin will get you your own picture—if you want it.

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Sales Tax for N. J. Again in Offing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—That a broadened tax base—probably a revival of the sales tax—is on its way in New Jersey became increasingly evident here in the conclusion of the Legislative Commission named to revise the State's tax structure that real estate must be relieved. The body will resume its deliberations in Newark.

If new taxes are deemed necessary, the commissioners indicated they were ready to face that fact and make recommendations to the Legislature, with the preference definitely for a restricted sales tax rather than an income tax. No difference of opinion exists in the committee that "the present policy of 'soaking' the home owner must be modified, and the thousands of persons who enjoy all Government services without bearing their proportionate share brought into the financial picture."

While enactment of a sales levy three years ago brought such general criticism that its repeal quickly followed, the need for additional sources of revenue has since converted much of the Legislative opposition, it was said.

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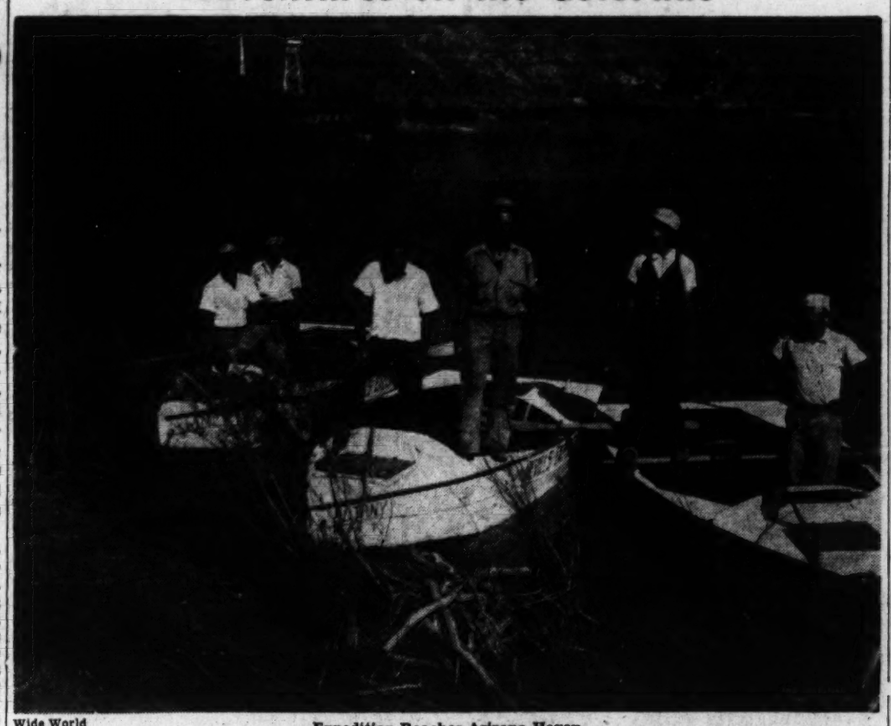
Adventures on the Colorado


Wide World

Expedition Reaches Arizona Haven

Six Adventuring Members of the Nevills Expedition, With Their Food Supply Almost Exhausted, Are Shown Standing in Home-made Boats as They Arrived at Lee's Ferry, Ariz., Victors Over 300 Turbulent Miles of Colorado River. Left to Right—Eugene Atkinson, University of Michigan Geologist; Miss Elzada Clover, University of Michigan Botanist; Don Harris, Soda Springs, Idaho, an Employee of the United States Geological Survey; Norman D. Nevills, Mexican Hat, Utah, Leader of the Expedition; Miss Lois Jotter, University of Michigan Botanist, and Assistant to Miss Clover; W. C. Gibson, San Francisco, Artist-Photographer

Shooting Rapids of Colorado Gives Woman Botanist Thrill

The following story of adventure on the Colorado River was written for the Associated Press by Miss Lois Jotter, botanist from the University of Michigan, member of the Nevills Expedition.

By Lois Jotter

LEE'S FERRY, Ariz., July 11 (AP)—Probably the most interesting time during the trip so far was just after we began floating down the Colorado.

We had been impressed with the greater force of the Colorado over that of the Green River, and had stopped to look over the first rapids as well as to photograph an inscription left by an earlier expedition.

The four men walked a quarter of a mile or so to look over rapids No. 1, and Dr. Elzada Clover and I remained behind to collect plants. After some time, we hard a shout, and on looking over the edge of the rocks, I saw only two boats, the Botany and the Wen. The third had drifted loose. About that time Don Harris arrived, and we jumped into the Wen, cast off, and started for the main current, hoping to catch up with our own boat in an eddy between rapids.

Shooting Rapids

As we moved along, I put on a life preserver, and I believe Mr. Harris already had one on. I was warned we were going to go through the rapids. We soon swept around the corner, saw the other three on the bank, and I remember thinking how small they looked. About that time a bucket of cold water splashed over the side of the boat into the bow where I was sitting, and I realized we were in a rapids.

After that things happened fast, and I began to bail. We went through some big waves, I suppose 10 to 15 feet or so, and in one or two places it seemed as if the boat were about to tip over, especially when the force of the waves was strong enough to pull the oars from Mr. Harris' hands.

I was somewhat concerned because I thought that rapids No. 4, supposed to be pretty bad, was ahead of us. Later I learned that when we pulled into an eddy and stopped for about two minutes, we were already through No. 4.

After a short rest, we agreed to go on looking for the boat, realizing the loss of supplies and transportation would be serious. We swung through what we later knew as rapids No. 7, beached the boat, tied it securely, and set off on a wide curving shore.

Missing Boat Sighted

We scrambled over bushes and rocks and practically gave up hope. I thought I saw a white boat, this time with oars sticking up, and finally we got around a few rocks and bushes, enough so that Don realized it really was our boat, the Mexican Hat.

He reached it where it lay caught in a big eddy, almost against the rocky shore. No equipment had been lost.

We walked back to the point where we had tied the Wen. Mr. Harris decided to walk back up to tell the others what had happened, while I bailed out the Wen, and dried some articles which had been in the open boat. I gathered a big pile of driftwood and made myself comfortable.

Spent Night Alone

As it began to get dark, I built the fire higher. Finally I ate supper from the lunch sack. Soon it became apparent the river was rising slightly, and I decided I would be flooded out, so built another fire up higher.

Except for little red ants whose area I had disturbed, pack rats in the bush about two feet away, and the noise of the rapids and waves, by night was uneventful.

About six the next morning Mr. Harris and Eugene Atkinson arrived after spending about three hours climbing over ledges and rocks. We had breakfast ready by the time the remaining members arrived, and were glad to have the three boats together.

Second Expedition Drifts Down Colorado

LEE'S FERRY, Ariz., July 11 (AP)—One Colorado River expedition made preparations to resume its travels as word arrived another boating party apparently had set out behind it, 162 miles upstream.

Dr. L. F. H. Lowe and Harold Hartshorne, Jr., of Princeton University, and Dave Rust, a guide, were to have started from Hite, Utah, to follow the Colorado as far down as this settlement.

Meanwhile two members of the Nevills expedition, which arrived here Friday after an 18-day journey from Green River, Utah, began loading the three boats for another and even more dangerous trip through the Grand Canyon to Lake Mead at Boulder Dam, Nev.

Miss Lois Jotter, University of Michigan botanist, and W. C. Gibson, San Francisco photographer and artist, worked on the boats here while Norman D. Nevills, expedition leader, and Dr. Elzada Clover, also of Michigan University, remained at Mexican Hat, Utah, storing botanical specimens gathered during the trip.

Don Harris of Soda Springs, Idaho, United States Geological Survey employee, said he had been transferred from Mexican Hat, Utah, to Salt Lake City, necessitating an immediate return to work.

Eugene Atkinson, University of Michigan geologist, said he believed the trip thus far had served its purpose—botanical study—and announced he was leaving to do research work in Texas.

Mr. Nevills said Mr. Harris and Mr. Atkinson would be replaced by Del Reid of Mexican Hat and Jack Stockstell of Hutchinson, Kan., for the remaining 300 miles.

PWA Foreclosure Reports Are Denied

POINT PLEASANT, W. Va., July 11 (AP)—Reports that many homes here would be sold at foreclosure sales by the Federal Government because the city had defaulted on an $82,000 PWA sewer loan were termed "untrue and absurd" by U. S. District Attorney George I. Neal, Saturday.

He said liens would be filed against property owned by defaulters in the sewer assessment, but that "the liens are required as a formality by statute and are not at all unusual."

"There are no proceedings whatever to enforce the liens," he said. "That can only be done at the direction of the United States District Court, and it is not my purpose to ask the court to order sale of any such real estate. In my opinion, the filing of these liens will make payment certain without taking any further steps."

He said less than 100 dwellings were involved.

Reims Rededicates Rebuilt Cathedral

REIMS, France, July 10 (AP)—This ancient city's historic cathedral, largely demolished by German shells in the World War and rebuilt mainly through American funds, was rededicated formally today.

President Albert Lebrun and the Papal legate, Emmanuel Celestine Cardinal Suhard, Archbishop of Reims, witnessed the ceremony. Welles Bosworth, an architect, represented John D. Rockefeller, whose gifts to the cathedral were announced officially as 37,000,000 france (about $1,300,000).

One of the chief events was the presentation by Lord Hewart, Lord Chief Justice of England, of a copy of Joan of Arc's flag. The banner, which she carried at the crowning of King Charles VII at Reims in 1429, later was captured by the English and taken to London.

Banker Urges Closer Ties With Latin America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 11—Foreign exchange controls must be eliminated, tariff barriers lowered, and trade restrictions removed to encourage closer economic ties between North and South America, according to Joseph C. Rovensky, Vice-President of the Chase National Bank of New York.

Mr. Rovensky, speaking before the University of Virginia's Institute of Public Affairs, voiced hope for a "mutually satisfactory solution" of problems growing out of recent expropriations of foreign oil properties by the Mexican Government. He said the foreign creditor must not be exploited or his property expropriated if his co-operation is desired in the future.

Mr. Rovensky said that by placing at the disposal of Latin-American countries "some of our capital as well as the knowledge of our engineers and the experience gained in our own development, we have attempted to contribute something to their economic advantage."

Serious Mistake

In discussing defaulted loans, Mr. Rovensky said "serious mistakes were made on both sides—by the borrowing countries and by ourselves as the lending country.

"There is little doubt," he added, "that sounder principles will guide whatever long-term borrowing and lending may be effected in the future."

Silvino da Silva, foreign trade adviser to the Pan American Union, in Washington, discussed trade development with Brazil. He stressed the need for United States businessmen to gain a more thorough understanding of the pecularities that must be faced in trading with the Portuguese-speaking Brazilians if they are to make successful competition with the European traders.

Senhor da Silva asserted the "major need right now is adequate transportation to meet competition from Europe." He said that with fast boats and lower rates, American manufacturers "will be in a position to send to Brazil trained salesmen more often and in greater number."

Expropriation Defended

Dr. Alejandro Carrillio, representative of the Confederation of Mexican Workers, asserted the Mexican Government's stand in expropriating property of foreign oil companies in that country had the moral support of trade unions throughout the world, including those in the United States and England.

He praised President Roosevelt as a "good neighbor," but criticized Neville Chamberlain, British Prime Minister.

Dr. Carrillio, professor in the Workers' University of Mexico, said the issue between the oil companies and the Mexican people really was "the struggle of oil trusts and the labor movements."

Herbert S. Houston of New York, member of the American Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, said a common world front for peace is being formed to block war.

Builders of Peace

He based his statement on observations made during a recent trip around the world as New York World's Fair Commissioner to the Far East.

Mr. Houston said the chief builders of the peace front were four Americans—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, with his reciprocal trade policy, which, with conclusion of the treaty with England, would affect over half of this country's foreign commerce; Thomas J. Watson, President of the International Chamber of Commerce, which supported the broader trade policy in its 50 countries, under the crusading slogan, "World Peace Through World Trade"; former Gov. John G. Winant, Director of the International Labor Office at Geneva, in its activities to promote social justice, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, head of the Carnegie Endowment, who, Mr. Houston said, was a constant and courageous exponent of world solidarity.

Dr. Ruth Alexander, Chicago economist and lecturer, told the Institute that democracy "stands or falls with capitalism, because the moment you abolish freedom of enterprise you automatically give up all other freedoms, such as freedom of speech, press, assembly, and worship." Dr. Alexander spoke under the auspices of the Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs.

Contrasting Views

Commendatori Luigi Villari, former Italian representative on the League of Nations Secretariat, and William Arnold-Foster, technical adviser to the National Peace Council of London, presented contrasting views on colonial expansion.

Signor Villari asserted that, with the annexation of Abysainia, Italy has emerged from the category of the "have not" nations into that of the "haves." He said the Italian people, "instead of thinking of fresh conquests, will be able to enjoy the fruits of work accomplished."

Mr. Arnold-Foster contended there should be a quicker and more resolute action to suppress colonial exploitation and that it is a mistake to suppose that "access to the raw materials or outlets for surplus population could be met by fresh partitions of the colonial map."

William E. Dodd, Former Ambassador from the United States to Germany, blamed "governments and certain privileged business groups" for the failure of Former President Woodrow Wilson's plan "to put world peace on a permanent basis."

Auto Union Expels Official

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Detroit: The International Executive Board of the United Automobile Workers Saturday stripped George Addes of his official title of Secretary-Treasurer and expelled him from membership in the Union.

Mr. Addes, one of five international officers suspended last month by Homer Martin, U. A. W. President, walked out of the Board meeting at which he was tried, after every request made by his attorney, Maurice Sugar, was refused.

Mr. Martin said the Board found Mr. Addes guilty of mailing letters last June 16 and 23 urging local unions to mail their per capita taxes to Mr. Addes, although he then was under suspension, instead of to Delmond Garst, who had been named by Mr. Martin as Acting Treasurer.

* * *

Dallas, Ore.: A statewide campaign against asserted labor terrorism was climaxed in the conviction of Al E. Rosser, Former Secretary-Treasurer of the Portland local of the A. F. of L. Teamsters Union, on a charge of arson.

A jury of farmers, housewives, and a bookkeeper brought in a verdict of guilty.

Des Moines, Iowa: Gov. Nelson G. Kraschel Saturday named an arbitration board to attempt a peaceful settlement of the Maytag Washing Machine factory strike at Newton, Iowa.

Newton, Iowa: Robert Kirkwood, Secretary of the Maytag C. I. O. union, was arrested by Sheriff Earl Shields Saturday on a charge of criminal syndicalism. Mr. Kirkwood was the sixth union man to be arrested in connection with labor disturbances at the Maytage plant, closed two months ago when C. I. O. workers walked out in protest against a 10 per cent wage cut.

New Orleans, La.: Attorneys for the C. I. O. said a Federal injunction would be asked against future raids by police on the C. I. O.-affiliated National Maritime Union headquarters.

Police last Friday seized several men before the headquarters while they distributed circulars attacking City officials and police for activities in a C. I. O. strike against 11 trucking firms and a cab company.

Later, 86 men were arrested at the headquarters, and 49 of them awaited a recorder's court hearing. The remaining 37 were free on bond. All were charged with loitering. The C. I. O. has appealed to the National Labor Relations Board.

Manila: Philippine troops poured into the resort city of Baguio, 125 miles north of here, to help maintain order in a strike of bus drivers.

The soldiers were called in to reinforce constabularymen and police when 2,000 strike sympathizers gathered threateningly.

Thirteen arrests were announced. Violence was confined to minor disorders.

One hundred drivers of the M. P. Tranco Bus Company left their jobs, demanding a 100 per cent wage increase, sole bargaining rights and other concessions from the foreign-owned concern.

Mr. Smith, Alias Mr. Asta, in London

By Frank Daugherty
Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Hollywood, Calif.

"Mr. Smith's going to London to make a picture," the voice over the telephone said.

"Well, why shouldn't Mr. Smith go to Lon—what? Which Mr. Smith? C. Aubrey?"

"You know very well C. Aubrey is already working in a picture here," the voice said. "Anyhow, what sort of news would it be for C. Aubrey Smith to go to London to make a picture? He shuttles back and forth like a commuter."

That, of course, would leave only one guess as to which Mr. Smith was leaving Hollywood for London. There aren't three Smiths in pictures. The voice over the telephone was that of a member of the publicity department at Twentieth Century Fox studios, and the one on the receiving end would be just about any Hollywood correspondent. The news was the announcement that Mr. Smith, one of the stars of "The Awful Truth"—or the Mr. Asta of "The Thin Man," if you like that better—was actually signed to go to London to make a picture: Mr. Smith and Mr. Asta both merely being role names for Skippy, perhaps the best known dog now playing in pictures.

Not only was Mr. Smith going to London, but he was taking along with him two trainers and a double. Mrs. Henry East, who, with her husband, is Mr. Smith's owner, said so when she was telephoned for verification. In fact, both dog and trainers had landed in Southampton, according to information she had received from her husband, who had accompanied the dog as one of the trainers.

Scene in Hollywood

A Hurry Call

They had received a hurry call from the studio two or three weeks previously, she said, to send Mr. Smith to London at once for a picture. The studio didn't know the name of the picture, or very much of anything about the whole thing, except that Mr. Smith was to be made ready and shipped.

Well, of course, Mr. Smith isn't just "shipped" anywhere—not at his salary. So some special bags were built, with chromium bars for Skippy and his double to look through, and a drawing room was taken on the Chief, the movie star special out of Los Angeles.

There had been a wire ahead for reservations on the Ile de France, but it had already left when they arrived in New York; so Mr. Smith and entourage took passage on the Queen Mary, which sailed just three hours after they reached New York. Neither Mr. East nor Mr. Smith knew what the picture was to be even when they arrived in England. In fact, a second call to the studio didn't elicit further details, either. Even the studio didn't know what the picture was to be yet.

Mr. Smith isn't the only dog star the Easts have at their ranch in the San Fernando Valley, in handy reach of all the studios. If you remember Corky—the little dog with one ear up and one ear down who was in "Hawaii Calls" and "Theodora Goes Wild"—you know another of their charges. They have 70 dogs in all. Even as Mrs. East related something about them she had to interrupt herself to tell someone in another room to take some English sheep dogs to one studio and some German shepherds somewhere else. She also said she had some bloodhounds in Arizona making a picture.

Why a Double?

The interrogator thought it might be interesting to others to know why Mr. Smith had to have two trainers and a double. Mrs. East answered by saying that it is very difficult to get all the characteristics desired in a dog for one picture from one dog. What Skippy can't do, his double can. And it sometimes allows a second company to be taking long shots while Skippy is doing the more painstaking tasks required of him in closeups.

With some thought of the many Jack London clubs over the world, and knowing also that there are people who do not believe that any animals can be trained with kindness, the interrogator asked Mrs. East about it. She was serious a moment, and then answered quite frankly.

There are, she said, a great many animals being used in pictures which are trained the old way, with chains and whips and wires. She and Mr. East had never used any of these devices; they had never needed to. Their method is to put the young puppy, when he first begins his training, on the end of a long leash and lead him about until he quits pitching, like a young colt, on the end of it.

After that they teach him the simplest things first, like telling him to come to them, and then pulling on the leash and drawing him to them. A few times, and the puppy learns to avoid the pull by coming after the voice sounds. When he does this, they make a big fuss over him—an extra big fuss—as if he had done something wonderful, and give him a bit of food. The next day he's half forgotten what he has been taught, so the process is gone through again, until he remembers. That's indicative, she says, of the whole method. But patience and kindness and perseverance, she says, will finally get the dog to do just about anything you want him to.

The accusation, sometimes aimed, that no dog will learn anything without whipping, she answers by pointing out the millions of dog owners who, she says, have refuted it by teaching their household pets to "Come here," "Lie down," "Stop it," "Sit up," and dozens of other things without anything but kindness being used in the process.

It is no more necessary, she contends, for a person to have an uncontrollable dog than to have an uncontrollable child. Dogs are very susceptible to training, and, once they get into the swing of the thing, like to accomplish a good afternoon's work by learning a new trick.

Skippy, who is five years old, has worked in pictures since he was a puppy. Stardom didn't come until "The Thin Man," but "The Awful Truth" proved pretty conclusively that Skippy is no one-picture star.

'Better Take It,' Thinks Skippy

Warner Bros. Studio

Or Maybe You'd Call Him Mr. Asta, or Mr. Smith. Anyhow He Won the Statuette "Dog-Oscar" as the Best Animal Actor of 1937, and Here's Humphrey Bogart (Right) Presenting It to Skipp and His Master, Henry East

F. B. I. Officer Resigns; Criticizes Congress

DENVER, Colo., July 11 (AP)—Ralph D. Brown, who directed the Federal Bureau of Investigation hunt and capture of J. H. Seadlund, kidnaper of Charles S. Ross, Chicago millionaire, announces that he has resigned.

The chief of the FBI office here said he "loved" the organization, but resigned because it was "so hamstrung by Congress it offers no security to a man of family."

Brown, who aided in tracking down John Dillinger, and was present when Dillinger was shot, said his resignation was submitted a month ago to J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI. It will become effective Oct. 15.

The agent declined to reveal his plans for the future. He had been with the FBI nine years.

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NEW YORK

Prospects for High Court; Cardozo's Service Is Reviewed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 11—Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, is considered here a reasonable choice as successor to Benjamin N. Cardozo, the liberal jurist, who with only one major exception, approved every important test case in the history of the New Deal.

In that famous triumvirate of dissenters, Holmes, Brandeis and Cardozo, the latter two lived to see their minority views of the rights of the legislative as against the supposed encroachment of the judiciary, accepted by the majority as the rule of the high court.

In looking about for a successor to the great jurist, attention has been drawn to Senator Wagner because he also is a New Yorker, and because his social and economic views are closely identified with the former. Were it not that Mr. Wagner is constitutionally ineligible for the Presidency, having been born abroad, he would probably be considered in that connection now. He introduced many of the major New Deal measures and has had judicial experience, having for seven years been a member of the New York State Supreme Court. Furthermore, there would be no senatorial controversy over his confirmation. Chief objection to his appointment would come from some New Deal supporters who believe him too valuable in the Senate to be spared for the judiciary. This reason might control Mr. Roosevelt himself.

Other New Yorkers

Other New Yorkers being put forward are Judges Ferdinand Pecora and Samuel Rosenman, and Solicitor General Robert H. Jackson.

Because no member of the Supreme Court now represents the Far West, it is likely that the President will consider such a choice. Westerners prominently mentioned are Judge Sam G. Bratton of New Mexico, Judge William Denman and Judge Justin Miller of California. Harold M. Stephens of Utah, and Judge J. C. Hutcheson, Jr., of Texas.

Also, the names of Gov. Henry Horner of Illinois, Dean James M. Landis of Harvard Law School, and President Robert M. Hutchins of the University of Chicago, are mentioned.

As for Mr. Justice Cardozo, who came to Washington at the appointment of the conservative President Hoover in 1933 from the New York Court of Appeals, his vote and his remarkable talents as a judicial philosopher have been enlisted almost without exception in behalf of the constitutionality of New Deal enactments.

The attitude of the Supreme Court to "the new economic order" represented by the Roosevelt Administration falls roughly into two parts. The first showed a continuance of the conservative or "strict construction" swing of the High Court, which grew up and continued for several generations, over the famous dissents of Holmes, Brandeis, Clark, and later Stone and Cardozo.

After Mr. Roosevelt was re-elected in 1936 the attitude seemed to change. It has been argued that the New Deal framed its laws more carefully; also that the justices themselves had a change of heart. At any rate, the majority of the Court today, with the outstanding exception of Justice McReynolds and Butler, appears to have swung over to the broad construction theory particularly in connection with the commerce and welfare clauses of the constitution, giving wider power to the executive, the legislative, and the states.

'Broad Construction'

Mr. Justice Cardozo took the "broad construction" or so-called liberal viewpoint from the outset. He dissented when the majority of the court in 1936 originally threw out the AAA, and the regulation of the bituminous industry involved in the Carter coal case. The New Deal, again with his assistance, ultimately won both these fights in the direction of federal intervention in farm and coal economy.

Associated with him in early dissents were Justices Stone and Brandeis. The final word was aid in broadening the welfare clause when Mr. Justice Cardozo wrote the opinion in the Social Security Act (opposed by Justices McReynolds and Butler). "Nor is the concept of the general welfare static. Needs that were narrow or parochial a century ago may be interwoven in our day with the well-being of the nation. What is critical or urgent changes with the times."

In the first four years of the Roosevelt Administration newspapers formulated a rough "score board" which showed it had suffered 11 defeats and won only 2 victories on test cases. If Mr. Roosevelt had been defeated in 1936 the direction of Supreme Court philosophy might not have been changed. Mr. Justice Cardozo's identification with the minority in the original AAA and soft coal defeats has been mentioned. He disagreed with the conservative majority in these years also when it rejected the original railway pension act (5 to 4); the effort to make the SEC Act effective in the Jones case (6 to 3); and the rejection, 5 to 4, of the Municipal Bankruptcy Act.

Along With Court

On the other hand he went along with the court in the unanimous rejection of NRA law in the Schechter case, writing a concurring opinion in which he emphasized that his objection was against the broad delegation of legislative powers to the executive. His concurrence contained the famous phrase. "This is a delegation run riot," which warned even the most ardent New Dealers that they must revise their constitutional approach to the law.

From 1936 on the Supreme Court found itself more in agreement with the New Deal. The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Roberts went over to the side of Brandeis, Stone, and Cardozo. Ultimately two new liberals were appointed to take the places of conservatives Vandervanter and Sutherland and the New Deal victory seemed complete.

In the past term Mr. Justice Cardozo has been almost continuously absent, and it has been in effect an eight-man court. The absence leaves one enigma, how far the Cardozo philosophy coincided with the new extreme "broad construction" views of Mr. Justice Black. In his absence Mr. Justice Black was left frequently in a minority of one, contrasting with the minority of two, on the other extreme of McReynolds and Butler. It has been asserted that Mr. Justice Cardozo, if present, might have supported his new colleague.

The late justice was an ascetic. Some who attempted to interpret his life, found the key in his supposed effort to compensate for the fate of his father, who resigned from New York Supreme Court bench under a cloud. He was a scholar, a judicial evolutionist, and a liberal trusted by all sides of the Court. He had few if any enemies.

Fellowship Celebration

EVANSTON, Ill. (AP) — Bishop Frederick T. Keeney of Chicago called upon all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church July 7 to join in a week's celebration of "the advance of Christian fellowship" in all the major countries of the world. He said the celebration would begin Monday, Nov. 14, and end Sunday, Nov. 20, with observances in each of the church's 24,000 congregations in the United States.

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Justice Cardozo Always Supporter Of the New Deal

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., July 11 (AP)—Associate Justice Benjamin Nathan Cardozo of the United States Supreme Court, who passed on here Saturday, brought to the highest bench a liberal philosophy and courage of conviction that made him one of the stanchest supporters of the Roosevelt New Deal.

He came to the Supreme Court in 1932, just before the Roosevelt Administration launched a series of laws that intensified the liberal-conservative conflict over interpretation of the Constitution.

A philosopher on the bench during his long juridical career, he was inclined to consider the ultimate aim of a law rather than its strict application upon the basis of logical hair-splitting.

In support of this view it was recalled that in one of his decisions in the New York Court of Appeals, from which bench he moved to the country's highest tribunal, Justice Cardozo said, in denying a technical appeal:

"Rights and duties in systems of living law are not based upon quicksands." In another public utterance he said:

"We are to beware of the insularity of mind that perceives in every inroad upon habit, a catastrophic revolution."

Fulfilled Predictions

As a member of the Supreme Court Justice Cardozo quickly bore out predictions that his construction of the Constitution would be extremely liberal. He had been on the high bench less than a year when President Roosevelt's Administration raised many new and complex questions of Federal powers. More often than any other justice, he found reason to support these New Deal measures.

In the historic court terms of 1934 to 1937, known as "recovery years," 27 Federal laws backed by the President were questioned in the Supreme Court. On 22 occasions Justice Cardozo sided with the Administration. The other five cases found the Court unanimous in invalidating the NRA, the original farm moratorium, the Home Loan law, the refund of impounded taxes under the AAA and the dismissal by the Chief Executive of a Federal Trade Commissioner.

Justice Cardozo dissented from six majority opinions, those against the Agricultural Adjustment Act and in the Guffey coal, railroad retirement, municipal bankruptcy, securities registration and "hot oil" cases. In the oil case dissent he was alone. He wrote some famous majority opinions on New Deal laws which were upheld, notably those which sustained the unemployment and old age pension provisions of the Social Security Act. In these he made clear his conviction that the Constitution must not be construed as a rigid framework, but as a living organism which must grow to meet the changing needs of the Nation.

Changes With Times

"Nor is the concept of 'the general welfare' static," he wrote.

Justice Cardozo was born in New York City May 24, 1870. His parents were Judge Albert Cardozo and Rebecca Washington Nathan Cardozo, both Jews of Spanish and Portuguese lineage. He got his education at Columbia University, studying liberal arts. He received his A. B. degree in 1889 and his master's degree the following year, when he was only 20 years old.

"There goes the man who writes the most powerful English of any Columbia student since Alexander Hamilton," one professor is reported to have said of young Cardozo when he was an undergraduate.

The future jurist did not go through a law school. He read for his profession with his liberal arts education as a foundation and passed the New York state bar examinations in 1891. In practice he early became renowned for his analytical gifts.

An independent Democrat in politics, he was elected in 1913 on a Fusion ticket to the New York Supreme Court, a tribunal of original jurisdiction. In February of the following year, when he had been on the bench only one month, Gov. Martin H. Glynn, a Democrat, named him to the State Court of Appeals, when that body asked for additional justices, so as to clear its calendar.

In 1931 he received a Roosevelt Medal for Distinguished Service from the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Association. Honorary Doctorates in Law were conferred on him by Columbia, Yale, New York University, Michigan, Harvard and St. John's College, Brooklyn.

Hughes Deplores Loss

CORTINA D'AMPEZZO, Italy, July 11 (AP)—Charles Evans Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States, was grieved by news of the passing of Associate Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo, which reached him yesterday at this mountain resort.

"I am inexpressibly grieved to learn of Justice Cardozo's death," Mr. Hughes said. "It is an irreparable loss to the Court and the Nation.

"He was a jurist of the highest rank and noble spirit. I mourn his loss as that of a dearest friend."

President's Comment

By the Associated Press

President Roosevelt described Associate Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo as a "constant friend" of the Nation.

Mr. Roosevelt jotted down a brief statement at Oklahoma City before entraining for Fort Worth, Texas, the next stop on his cross-country trip. He said:

"The news of the passing of Justice Cardozo came to me as a great personal shock. Years ago, when he was Chief Justice of the high court of New York, I learned to admire and to love him. He had a great soul. The whole Nation has lost a constant friend."

Hoover Pays Compliment

HARRISON HOT SPRINGS, British Columbia, July 11 (AP)—Former President Hoover who appointed Justice Cardozo to the Court, said:

"The United States lost one of its greatest men in his death. He was an eminent Judge and a fine man."

Gay Tunes on a Reed Pipe

Benny Goodman

Clarinetist, Who Takes Leading Hand in Popularizing "Swing"

Goodman Puts Musical Feeling Above the Literal Notes

Swing—For and Against

Swing music is not new, but is generally accepted as a nostalgic revival of jazz. Its popularity is attributed to several factors. The most logical is that advanced by Phil Cohan, Director of the Columbia Broadcasting System's "Swing Session," who asserts that "swing" is an outgrowth of depression. "Swing" is characterized as an "escape," affording an outlet for individual expression. There is a case for "swing" and a case against. Both viewpoints are represented in a series of six articles, of which the Monitor presents the first today. These are expert viewpoints. Equally important are the views of the public, and we invite our readers to express in letters to the Monitor, their opinion of swing music.

By Benny Goodman

Popular band leader to whom present swing fad is largely due

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I guess it's no surprise to anybody that I like swing music. But I've never tried to set down before just why I think it's important or how much place it has in American music.

I never think much about the critical or theoretical aspect of swing. I get too big a kick out of just playing it. Besides, music to me is music—whether it's classical or swing. And I think the simplest way to look at it is just to say you like it or you don't. Swing music happens to be the kind of music I prefer and know best.

I was playing jazz on my clarinet when I was eight years old, listening to the records of the Original Dixieland Jazz Band, which made a terrific impression on me, and playing myself in small bands around Chicago a little later on.

I played with the Hull House band, with Chicago River boat bands. On one of them I had the privilege of playing with the late Bix Beiderbecke, one of America's really great jazz trumpet players. I was still a kid in short pants then, but I wasn't too young to add to my feeling and knowledge about good jazz.

As Player

Even later, when I studied clarinet seriously, and played symphonic music in big orchestras, I still felt that jazz was the more important medium. Remember when I say jazz I mean swing as well. Swing is just today's name for yesterday's jazz. I was tickled to death to join one of the best early "hot" bands—Ben Pollack's—as soon as I got into long pants.

This is why I think swing is important. Swing gives the performer a chance to express what he feels about the music. It's really composition on the spot. A good swing man can take an ordinary tune like "My Gal Sal" and turn it into a combination of the "Figaro, Figaro, Figaro" aria (the "Largo al Factotum" from the "Barber of Seville,") the "Pastoral" Symphony, and the "Liebestod."

But it won't be any of those things as some other man wrote them. It will be the player's own version of the music as he feels it.

You can't write swing down. For one thing, many of the rhythms are so intricate that even a good arranger would have trouble indicating just what part of a dotted sixteenth note the trumpet takes in the middle of a chorus. But give a good swing man just the outlines of the melody and the harmony—and he'll play it for you.

It's this quality of freedom about swing music that makes it attractive to Americans. That's why it will never die out in America. There will always be musicians who feel the need to express their own musical ideas on their instruments—not just the ideas that some other man has written down for them to play in a certain, set way. Any musician can play what he sees in the score, but it takes a swing man to pick it up and play it his own individual way.

I suppose some of this feeling of original, creative inspiration must get across to the people who like swing. It's got to be something more than just the steady rhythm they like, because all dance music has that.

To me, swing music is one of the most vigorous single impulses in American music today. Swing men are not afraid to try new kinds of melodies, harmonies, and technical tricks. In trying new things they are helping American music as a whole to progress.

A good swing man can bring a new kind of interpretation to classical music—a warmer feeling that I am sure would meet with the approval of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, who was no mean improviser himself and who liked a good dance as well as the next man. I wish he could hear the record I made of his Quintet for Clarinet and Strings with the Budapest String Quartet. Better still, I wish he could listen in on one of our CBS "Swing School" broadcasts. I have an idea he'd approve. But then, of course, I like swing—so maybe I'm prejudiced.

Panay Heroes Decorated

SAN FRANCISCO, (AP) — Two heroes of the Panay bombing in the Yangtze River, Ernest R. Mahlmann and Homer W. Truax, were decorated with the Navy Cross and given citations July 9. Boatswain's mate Truax was cited for "extraordinary heroism" in coolly throwing gasoline storage tanks overboard when the bombardment began. Chief Boatswain's Mate Mahlmann was cited for bravery in sticking to his guns in the face of the bombardment.

Bank Test Case Expected to Fix Bargaining Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Decision on the test case as to whether bank employees throughout the United States may bargain collectively rests with the National Labor Relations Board in Washington, following the hearings here which ended July 6.

The case revolves around E. C. Washer, an investment specialist for the Bank of America until his dismissal last fall. William Walsh, NLRB attorney, charged in the hearing that the dismissal was based on the Bank's prejudice against union activity of its former employee. A. J. Scampini, attorney for the defendant Bank, asserted dismissal was for insolence and padding of expense accounts.

Dismissal Refused

R. N. Denham, Board Examiner at the hearing, ended the session by refusing to dismiss the petition filed by the CIO United Office and Professional Workers of America.

The Bank had moved to dismiss on the grounds national banks are arms of the Federal Government and are not engaged in commerce as defined in the Wagner Act.

18,000 Banks Involved

The Bank of America is one of the largest institutions of its kind in the United States. Observers agreed that if the Labor Board in Washington maintains its jurisdiction in this case, the ruling will blanket 200,000 workers in the Nation's 18,000 banks.

Mr. Walsh presented his case here on secondary evidence when bank records were withheld.

Hitler Scorns Modern Art

MUNICH, July 11 (AP)—Adolf Hitler opened Germany's 1938 art exhibition yesterday with a declaration that democracies were welcome to modern artists he classed as "cultural Neanderthalers," but that National Socialist Germany wanted no part of them.

The Führer attacked cubism, futurism and dadaism and lauded the National Socialist cultural program. He said National Socialist cultural propaganda doubtlessly would be recognized in the end as "on the right road," thereby assaulting anew "the front of international Jewish culture mongers."

"The period of highest accomplishment in all phases of human progress of fostering not only keener mental talents, but also a more ideal bodily beauty, no longer may be symbolized through barbaric exemplifications of stone age and backward art, fanatics of color, experimenting daubers of the super-abundance of foul ignoramuses," he said.

"For cultural Neanderthalers there is no place in the 20th century," he said, "at any rate no place in National Socialistic Germany.

"We will be happy if democracies open their progressive gates to these backward-tending elements, for we indeed are not vindictive.

"They should live; we have nothing against that. Work, too, for our part, but not in Germany."

He said that "because Germany intends to preserve the presuppositions from which geniuses rise" the general cultural possessions of the people "must be kept on a solid and proper footing."

Sudeten Delegates Walk Out

COPENHAGEN, July 11 (AP)—Sudeten German and Hungarian minority delegates from Czechoslovakia walked out on July 9 as the International Congress of League of Nations Societies adopted a resolution scoring "economic and military pressure on Czechoslovakia."

Delegates representing 30 countries concluded their sessions after deciding to hold next year's Congress in New York.

The Congress also declared the right of the Barcelona Government in Spain to import arms for its defense; recommended a search for means of organizing penalties against bombing of civilians, and favored boycotting Japanese goods in an effort to end Japan's war with China.

Germans Sentenced

KAUNAS, Lithuania, July 11 (AP)—The Lithuanian Military Commandant in Memel sentenced seven Germans yesterday to periods of detention in a concentration camp as a result of rioting June 22, when the German steamer Preussen arrived there. Three others were sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Germans charged with rioting when the steamer Hansestadt Danzig arrived at Memel, June 28, will be tried by a military court.

Four policemen were injured in the first incident when crowds of Memel Germans clashed with authorities as the latter tried to halt a demonstration on the arrival of the Preussen.

In the next clash, two Lithuanians were wounded fatally and a number of persons injured in a conflict which broke out as thousands of Germans gathered to greet the Hansestadt Danzig.

Lithuania gained Memel from Germany after the World War.

Economics in the News

Easy Money—Changing Rules of Bank Examinations in Order to Spur Borrowings at Banks—An Important Step

By H. B. E.

Making money easy of access to banks is quite another thing from making money easy of access to the business borrower. This is the dilemma which has long bothered the Federal Reserve Board. Its policies have lifted monetary reserves in the banking system to an all-time high. But the problem remains of getting the business community to borrow the money.

Clearly no businessman is going to borrow money unless he sees a profitable use for it. This has been the major reason why loans outstanding continued to decline even after the Board, last April, reduced the ratio of reserves which banks must maintain against liabilities. Sometimes offered by way of explanation is the old saw that you can lead a horse to water but you can't make him drink. But that isn't the sole explanation. As Chairman Eccles has been explaining, existing rules regarding Government examinations of banks are in part responsible.

Bank examinations are rigid. Likewise they are varied. The rigidity is in deference to the need for protecting interests of depositors. And the way to protect those interests, as bank examiners see their job, is to measure the soundness of the loan portfolio by its liquidity. In other words, how quickly can a bank encash its assets in the event of a run by depositors?

A loan, moreover, may appear fairly liquid to one examiner and illiquid to another. For in the United States not one but several different bank examiners are looking over bankers' shoulders and checking their judgments. At least two scrutinize the lending record periodically. They come from the State Government, if the bank is a State bank, and from the comptroller's office in Washington if the bank is a national bank. Also, there are officials from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Federal Reserve Bank to propitiate.

* * *

Sometimes an American banker must sigh with envy as he thinks of Great Britain where there are no bank examinations. We won't sigh with him. But we can agree with his complaint that the hydra-headed examination procedure ought to be uniform. In a new ruling this has been obtained. It has been obtained, moreover, in a manner which more or less meets Chairman Eccles's wishes. He wanted less convention in the bank examiners' measurement of soundness of bank loans. Is a loan unsound simply because it is not instantly collectible? To pose the question is to answer it in the negative. A loan may be "sunk" in the plant of a concern with a record and a management which reinforce each other's soundness. So commercial banks from now on will be allowed to look with a more favorable eye on capital long-term loans. It is another move in the gentle art of persuading the business horse to drink.

The impression which I got from the Small Business Man's Conference last February related to the financing of business. Small businessmen from all over the country complained they could not get accommodation. They wanted loans for the expansion of their business which could be paid off over a term of years out of the fruits of such expansion. By no means all of them, of course, deserved a nickel of consideration. But many had plans which deserved attention. Yet they could not raise the wherewithal out of their business because of operations of the undistributed profits tax. Nor could they go into the market and invite financing by investors because they were too small to be known. Finally, they could not raise money in their neighborhood because moneyed folk nowadays prefer to invest in listed securities. And the bank, when not afflicted with a depression complex, was inhibited from financing expansion because of examination rules, unless, as in old New England, it got around them by serial lending.

That was the situation when we all were crying out for the new enterprise which alone can draw down the relief rolls. It was because of such circumstances that I heartily supported the move to broaden the RFC powers. It would be a good thing, also, to lay the foundation for industrial mortgage banking for precisely the purpose of affording capital to small business. In fact, I would have preferred such a step to the one that has just been announced.

* * *

Commercial banks, however, are interested in entering the capital loan field. For they have been the victims of changing times, too. As their name implies, they are equipped to finance trade, and this used to be their chief job. But in the last two or three decades their short-term business has been falling off. Business has needed less working capital because of speedier processes in industry and transport. Big business has been getting money direct from the investor public. These are two reasons for the decline in the banks' lending business, but there are others, and the net is that banks nowadays are not uninterested in engaging in capital loans, if only for the purpose of finding some earning assets for their surfeit of idle money.

The banking change comes at a time when evidence accumulates that we are at the turn of the business cycle. History shows this is apt to make bankers as well as their money easy. It would benefit the community all round if banking psychology were in itself a brake on buoyancy and a spur to caution, instead of being, as it has been in the past, buoyant or cautious when business is buoyant or cautious. Walter Bagehot, whom I have quoted before on the subject, says in "Lombard Street," "In opposition to what might be at first supposed, the best way for the bank or banks who have the custody of the bank reserve to deal with a drain arising from internal discredit is to lend freely."

Powers Have Tentative Plan For Solving Refugee Problem

EVIAN-LES-BAINS, France, July 11 (AP)—Virtual agreement on an Anglo-American plan for a permanent committee in London to handle the problem of world refugees was reached in private talks among the delegates of the 33-nation refugee conference here, attaches of the various delegations reported today.

After the three main powers—the United States, Great Britain and France — had denoted the broad general outlines for formation of a five-power committee in London, the plan was communicated informally to the smaller nations represented here.

By mutual agreement, Britain opened conversations with representatives of her dominions and other European countries while the United States assumed responsibility for negotiating with other American nations.

France agreed to assist in presenting the proposals but remained more or less in the background.

A proposal that the permanent committee, as soon as it is established, ascertain how many refugees must be cared for and how much land is available for them in the countries represented at the Conference, was advanced by Constantino Herdocio, speaking for Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras and Panama.

Senor Herdocio, a Nicaraguan, suggested that all participants then accept refugees, at least of the agricultural class, on a percentage basis to be worked out according to each country's ability to absorb them.

Francis T. Cremins of Ireland, pointing to large Irish emigration, declared there was "not even land available to meet the needs of our own people." Heinrich Rothmund of Switzerland also closed the door except for refugees "wishing to stay a few days or weeks."

Gustave Weingreen of Paraguay enrolled his government among those of South America which would agree to immigration only of agricultural workers and "a certain restricted class connected with agriculture." A similar stand was adopted in a statement from Leon R. Thebaud of Haiti, who was not able to be present.

Myron C. Taylor, chief United States delegate and President of the Conference, invited heads of all delegations to a formal dinner tomorrow. He also asked assistants of all delegations to a second dinner on Tuesday.

Sir Neil Malcolm, League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, spoke in favor of the London plan.

He expressed a hope that besides taking care of the refugee problem itself the proposed committee would use its good offices to induce Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany to adopt a "more liberal" policy toward Jews.

Historic Alabama Trees Are Saved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHEELER, Ala. — "Roadmen, Spare That Tree," was the injunction which went out with the recent construction of the Federal highway across the northern half of Alabama from Sheffield to Decatur.

The edict came from Washington and it saved not one but a half dozen giant oaks in the middle of the road near here. But it came only after Miss Annie Wheeler, sister of Gen. Joe Wheeler of Civil and Spanish-American war fame and a well known philanthropist of the South, carried the plea that the trees be saved direct to the White House.

The Federal highway department said it couldn't be done, and so did the State highway department—that it would set a precedent, and that the trees must go. But they were saved. The trunk line highway splits at the trees carrying west-bound traffic on one side and east-bound traffic on the other.

The trees were planted in the corners of a rail fence before the Civil War.

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Elaborate Steps Are Taken To Guard President on Trips

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 11—The crowds who turn out at every stop of the presidential train to have a look at President Roosevelt are not conscious of it, but he is one of the most thoroughly protected men in the world.

Particularly on a trip such as he is taking now all the ingenuity and experience of the United States Secret Service is brought into use to surround the President with an unseen barrier against any crank or ill wisher who might try to disturb the trip schedule.

The greatest triumph of the protective screen is its inconspicuousness. At back platform stops anyone who cares to take the trouble can get up within about 15 feet of the end of the train. There is no apparent cordon of police. Even the secret service men who are constantly near the person of the President mingle with the politicians and secretaries and are undistinguishable from them to the uninitiated.

It appears to be easy to approach the President, but appearances are deceptive. Long before the Presidential train reaches any given point arrangements have been made which put up a sort of selective screen around the train. Those who get through are those who are known to be reliable.

Precautions for such a trip begin weeks in advance. The route and schedule is first arranged in consultation with the Secret Service, which on more than one occasion has vetoed some part of a trip for reasons known to itself alone.

Tours Route in Advance

Then Col. Ed. Starling, chief of the White House Secret Service Staff, does an advance tour of the route. He travels over every foot of the way the President will come later. He inspects bridges, tunnels, underpasses. He analyzes the lay of the land where every stop will be made, and he consults with the chiefs of police in every community where the President will stop.

In the course of these consultations he will outline the type of police supervision he will want. If the President is to make a speech away from the train, Colonel Starling will examine the route to the speaking place, will pass or disapprove plans for grandstands and will examine with particular care plans for the speaking platform. Many a time an enthusiastic municipal reception committee has had its plan ruled out by the insistent Colonel Starling. There have been occasions when an expensive grandstand has been pulled down by his orders the day of the President's arrival.

The next stage is in protecting the railroad itself from interference. Before the presidential train pulls out of Washington an elaborate process of inspection has been set in motion which is as danger proof as any inspection could be. Railroad guards inspect every foot of track along the route. Until the presidential train has passed there is someone watching every bridge, every culvert and every tunnel. At the last moment all switches are spiked down. The road is ready for the train.

Pilot Engine Precedes

But even then one final precaution is taken. A pilot engine preceeds the presidential special.

On the train the process reaches its culmination. The President's car is the last. His personal bodyguard, Thomas Qualters, has a room next to the President's in the President's car. He never leaves it except with the President. There are never less than about a dozen other Secret Service men on the train. They and the President's secretarial staff occupy the two cars next to the President's.

At all times of day and night two Secret Service men stand in the front vestibule of the President's car. While it would be easy for anyone to board the train, it would be impossible to get into the last car without passing these two Secret Service men.

Whenever the train slows down two more Secret Service men take the back platform. When it stops for a back platform speech about half a dozen make a semicircle around the back end of the train, and others mix in with the crowd.

Cars Carefully Guarded

While it would be easy for almost anyone to get on the train it would be difficult for anyone with improper intentions to escape detection for long, or get anywhere near the President's car. The two Secret Service men in the vestibule of the last car are only a final precaution. The cars are arranged in careful order. Beginning with the last car there is next a Secret Service car and then a car occupied by the secretaries and presidential assistants. Next comes one or two cars for newspaper men, depending on the number accompanying the trip. Then come the newspaper photographers and railroad staff. The rest of the train consists of a diner and two or three open Pullman cars used by the visiting politicians who are constantly getting on and off a Presidential Special.

Any stranger could easily get in among the politicians. But he would be subjected to increasing scrutiny as he moved back from there toward the end of the train. Anything suspicious about his appearance or manner would be quickly detected. The train staff remains the same from trip to trip and is familiar with the individuals who have any reason to be on board.

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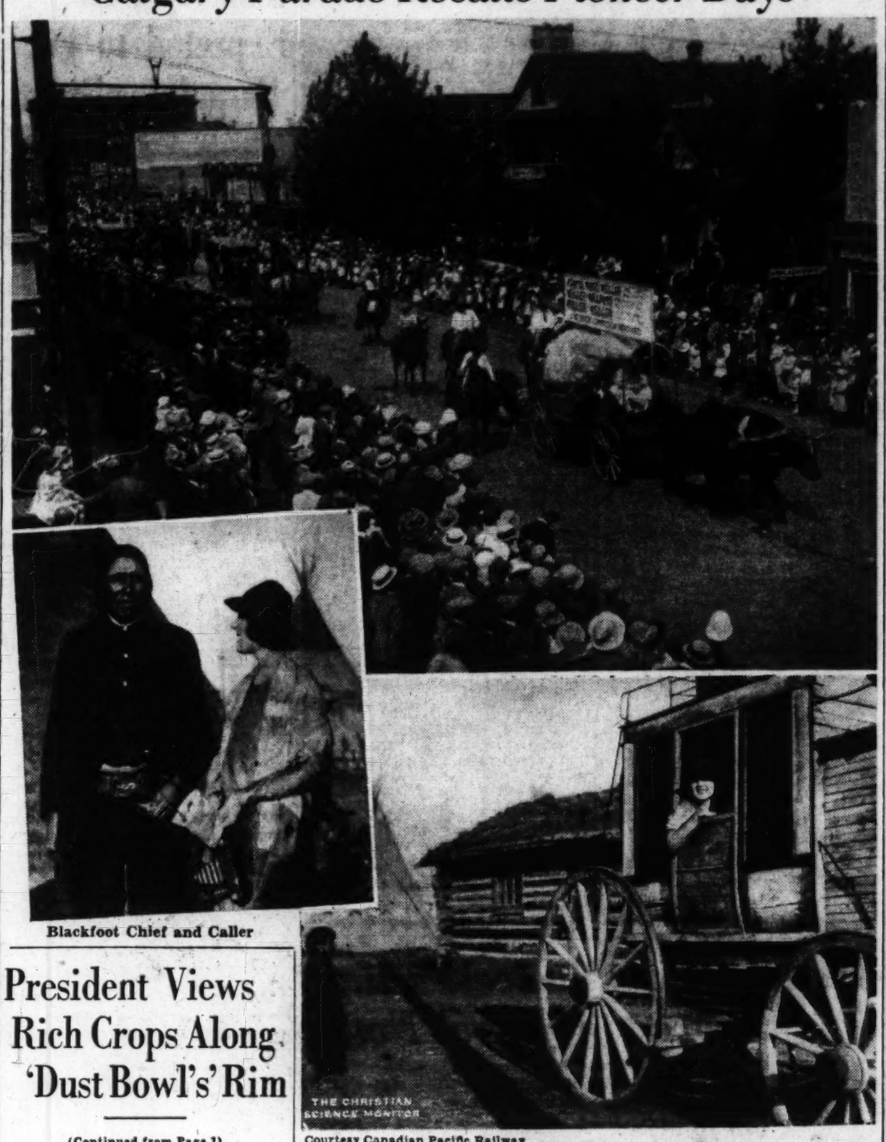

Blackfoot Chief and Caller

Courtesy Canadian Pacific Railway

A Reminder of Stagecoach Times

President Views Rich Crops Along 'Dust Bowl's' Rim

(Continued from Page 1)

Introduced by Elliott, the President did not perch on the fence independently occupied by his son. He plumped stoutly for liberalism, almost as if answering the arguments of the young man, and specifically mentioned the need for Federal action over and above state autonomy and stressed the necessity for wages and hours laws.

This divergence in family views seemed rather more refreshing than anything else to the observer, indicating that the Roosevelts are anything if not independent.

Miller Varies His Grist

But of greatest interest to the presidential party in the Lone Star State was turbulent Texas politics. There is no Senate contest here this year. Ten of the 21 members of the House of Representatives have no opposition. Among the remainder there are numerous contests, but the main fight—as almost always—is over the governorship. Here, one of the most amusing of campaigns has just exploded.

There are 13 candidates for the primary on July 23, probably to be followed by a runoff primary. Until a couple of weeks ago there were two leading candidates, William McCraw, State Attorney General, and Ernest O. Thompson, Railroad Commissioner. Maybe they are still the leading candidates. But the spotlight and perhaps the votes have been stolen by W. Lee O'Daniel of Fort Worth, a flour miller. Mr. O'Daniel recently entered the race. Nobody took him seriously. But he is drawing crowds like the Fergusons used to get in Texas; his appeal is much the same as theirs was, and that is a menacing sign to the other candidates.

Mr. O'Daniel puts his meetings on the radio. He has a hill-billy troupe, which he calls his doughboys; he gives away little barrels of flour; he has a girl singer called Texas Rose; he takes up a silver collection; and he claims to be no politician. At a typical meeting the hill-billies will warm up the crowd. Then Mr. O'Daniel will suddenly say: "Now, friends, I am going to talk about taxes," and he will rip into poll taxes, which every Texas voter must pay before he can vote. Mr. O'Daniel boasts that he has never paid his poll tax. "Never was a politician in Texas worth paying a dollar and six bits for," he says.

Not Worth $20

One man once put a $20 bill into his collection. Mr. O'Daniel spied it, said; "I wish the gentleman that put in $20 would come and take it back. I ain't worth that much. I will give him $19 change. If I take $20 I will feel bribed." The man came forward and got his $19 change, the hill-billies heated up the air, and the crowd stomped with delight.

This sort of campaigning is pulling record crowds. Before running, Mr. O'Daniel first asked his radio listeners if he ought to run for Governor, and he got 37,000 yes replies in a few days. That is why he is a formidable candidate for the governorship of the biggest State in the Nation. Since the days when the Fergusons held their sway in Texas, there has been no such campaigner.

Back in Oklahoma, the President addressed a big crowd in Oklahoma City late Saturday, and had large turnouts down the line all the way to Texas. In his speech, he rather indirectly endorsed Senator Elmer Thomas, who is hard pressed by Anti-New Deal Gomer Smith, and he took a neat fling at W. H. "Alfalfa Bill" Murray, who is running against two New Dealers for the governorship. But his attitude toward Senator Thomas was generally disappointing to the Senator's followers, although the crowds interpreted it as a real endorsement. The Oklahoma primary will be held tomorrow, furnishing the first test of the President's campaign.

Earlier Saturday, in Arkansas, the President had rather backhandedly approved of Senator Hattie W. Caraway, calling her "my very old friend." She is opposed, vigorously, by Representative John L. McClellan, a rather conservative Democrat.

Calgary's Big Week Honors Builders of Western Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALGARY, Alberta, July 11 — Pioneers, Indians, cowboys, and visitors are all here in Calgary for the big week, which began this morning with the three-mile parade and will last until late Saturday night.

It's the sturdy seventies once more, for citizens have again built false fronts to their stores, reproductions of the rustic log cabins. The gaily bedecked horses of cowboys and Indians are sure of a cooling drink at the almost forgotten watering-troughs of decades gone by, now placed temporarily by curbstones in the downtown section. Bandanas and 10-gallon hats are hurriedly bought by visitors in their enthusiasm to be part of the celebration.

And as in many years past, Emil Griesbach, who arrived in Alberta in 1883 with the construction crews of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was accorded the honor of heading the Old Timers' section of the parade, driving the oxcart in which he came to the country.

Other pioneers on hand are Maj. Fred A. Bagley of Banff, who came to Alberta in 1874 as a member of the original Northwest Mounted Police Force, and Alfred S. McKay of Calgary, who was a member of the party which surveyed the route of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Winnipeg to the summit of the Rocky Mountains at the "Great Divide" during the years from 1880 to 1883. A ranchman now and a farmer, he hasn't missed a Celebration since he came to Calgary.

Developed Big Ranches

Neither has Harry Maunsell who came here in 1881 and with his brother developed the largest individual ranching enterprise in Alberta. And another ranchman is Sam Howe of Duchess, Alberta, who came out in 1884. Frank Sibbald of Jumping Pound came to Alberta in 1875 with his parents, via the oxcart route.

There are some illustrious women pioneers, too, who can tell of some stirring events of those old days. Take Mrs. David McDougall of Calgary for instance. In 1871 as a bride, she had a "honeymoon trip" of 960 miles in an oxcart across uncharted prairies, for her husband, David McDougall, was for many years chief of the oxcart brigade of the Hudson Bay Company.

Lumbering Stagecoaches

These and other pioneers were among the participants and pleased spectators of that colorful parade, in which figured lumbering stagecoaches that brought pioneers up from the Red River, Manitoba.

Sarcees and Stonys have brought their teepees and pitched them in the Indian Village in Victoria Park. The Bloods from Cardston, Alberta (another branch of the Blackfeet) have their chuck wagons next to the teepees. The Blackfoot Band from the States is on hand to play.

With the Indian tribes parading downtown mornings, and with concerts every afternoon and evening at Victoria Park, to say nothing of agricultural exhibits, the week will end as usual on Saturday night with a display of fireworks and the Indians on the platform taking their bows from the admiring audience. Then back to their Reserves and ranches go Indians, cowboys, and pioneers settle down to talk over this latest Celebration and look ahead to the next.

World Affairs Notebook

Government by Decree

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Decree laws—decrees issued by a minister who for the time being has supreme authority—were issued by French Premier Daladier to the number of 100 or more on June 29 regarding the country's financial and economic structure. France is no stranger to decree rule. It voted President Doumergue decree powers when he took office in the crisis of March, 1934, and Premier Laval the following year obtained similar powers for economic purposes.

While decree powers are common in Germany, Italy, Russia, Turkey, and other avowedly dictatorial governments, they have been resorted to at various times by others. Even in the postwar Republican Government of Germany, the Weimar Constitution, Article 48, provided for decree rule in emergency and between 1919 and 1932, 233 such decrees were issued. Chancellor Brüning in 1930 used decrees to overrule Reichstag opposition to his tax increases and attacks on capitalism. He fell in an attempt to extend decree rule to the expropriation of big landowners. Hitler availed himself of the same article 48 to extend his powers of rule by decree.

In the Baltic, Estonia went Fascist in 1933, addopting taxation and legislation by decree until the new Constitution last January made the people the supreme authority. Latvia, making a similar experiment, launched a Fascist dictatorship in 1934 and has never since restored parliamentary government; while Lithuania, which had swung over to dictatorial rule from 1926 to 1936, reverted to at least outward forms of democracy with the opening of the new Diet September, 1936.

In Yugoslavia royal dictatorship under King Alexander began in 1929 and lasted after the King's assassination in 1934 to the arrival of Stoyadinovitch in 1935, when a measure of parliamentary government had been restored. Rumania has followed the opposite course, since the King, following his setback at the elections of last December has decreed a virtually authoritarian government. Bulgaria, on the other hand, after three years of rule by decree, has returned to a "controlled" parliamentary rule.

A Monday Feature

Hughes Spans Atlantic in 16 Hrs. 35 Mins.

(Continued from Page 1)

weather maps and inquiring about conditions, with Ambassador Bullitt helping him as interpreter.

Rain, which fell just before his arrival, had stopped, but it still was very cloudy. The ceiling over Le Bourget was about 1,500 feet with a wind of 8 or 10 miles an hour.

Start Often Postponed

Mr. Hughes and his four companions took off from Floyd Bennett Field at 6:20 p. m., E. S. T., Sunday. The take-off had been postponed almost hour by hour for two days because of pitted cylinders and a balky right-wing motor. A new magneto was installed by mechanics two hours before the takeoff.

Just before leaving, the plane was christened "New York World's Fair 1939" by Grover Whalen, president of the fair.

Mr. Hughes, who is aeronautical adviser for the Fair, had previously told the crowd, in a brief talk over the public address system at the field:

"I hope that in some measure this flight will bring about a world fellowship among aviators.

"No matter whether you are Hindu or American, as I am, if you fly you speak the same language."

Katharine Hepburn, the movie star, said good-by to him a few minutes before the takeoff, but she was not on the field. Wives of three of the fliers bade them good-by and watched the takeoff.

Flying Light

As the five fliers walked toward the plane Mr. Hughes asked if they would unload personal baggage which they had in the plane, to lighten the load. They assented and removed the bags, taking only razors and toothbrushes.

Mr. Hughes stopped the motors at the end of the runway, and 100 gallons of gasoline were pumped out of the 1,800-gallon-capacity tanks to lighten the ship a little more.

Mr. Hughes started the motors again, raced them a moment, and the big plane wheels ground on the runway, The ship started down the field and heavily swept into the air.

Mr. Hughes, holder of the world land plane speed record of 352 miles an hour and the transcontinental record, prepared two years for his present flight, probably the most thoroughly organized long-distance venture in aviation history. The total cost is said to be $300,000.

Plans for Flight

He announced early in his planning that he would do all the flying himself.

His machine, known as a flying laboratory, is a rebuilt plane, costing $85,000. The cabin behind the cockpit was crowded with four chairs, chart tables, and elaborate radio and navigation equipment. The plane weighs 25,000 pounds—an overload of 7,500 pounds. The radio equipment alone weighs 3,000 pounds.

A new navigation system invented by one of Mr. Hughes' wireless engineers was installed for the flight. The plane has three wireless systems—a composite code-voice set with 17 wavelengths, a second transmitter with eight wavelengths, and a third with four.

Fifteen steamship companies had arranged to have their boats cooperate on making compass bearings. Several New York and European wireless stations broadcast all night to facilitate Hughes' navigation work.

Transatlantic Flight: Facts and Figures

By the Associated Press

New York, July 11

Facts about the Howard Hughes transatlantic flight:

Personnel—Howard Hughes, pilot; Harry P. Connor, Thomas A. Thurlow, navigators; Richard N. Stoddard, radio engineer; Ed Lund, flight engineer.

Plane—Lockheed "14," low-wing monoplane, two Wright 1,100 horsepower motors; license number NX 18973. Gross weight 25,000 pounds.

Wireless — Call letters KHBRC; operating frequencies, 333 kilocycles to 17,310 kilocycles.

Purpose—To advertise New York's world fair in 1939 and probably to break Wiley Post's 'round-the-world record of 7 days, 18 hours, 49 minutes.

Flight Personnel

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—Personnel of the New York-Paris flight:

Howard Hughes has made several million dollars on movies, operated his father's oil-well drill factory and set several records for fast flying. He attended four schools and graduated from none of them. He calls himself a "sportsman-aviator," but his scientific study of flying ranks him near the top. He plays golf with a handicap of 2. When he was 18 he inherited $17,000,000, and he has been adding to it ever since. Mr. Hughes was born in Houston, Texas.

Richard Stoddard, radio engineer for the flight, is a native of New York City. His education stopped with graduation from Newark, N. J., high school. He has worked as radio operator on ships, planes and land stations.

Thomas L. Thurlow, flight navigator, is a native of Santa Ana, Calif., and a First Lieutenant in the Army Air Corps. At present he is working on the development of air navigation instruments and is an expert on the subject.

Edward Lund, Mr. Hughes' alternate engineer-mechanic, began his career as an auto mechanic at Kalispell, Montana, his native State. He became associated with Mr. Hughes in 1932 and has held several important jobs in airplane factories.

Harry P. McLean Conner, a native of Passaic, N. J., learned navigation as a seaman. He holds a master's license, and served as navigator for Roger Q. Williams n 1929 and 1930. Mr. Conner gave up aviation to return to the sea several times, but now specializes in seadromes.

Two Famous Flight Logs

By the Associated Press

Comparative logs of the Lindbergh and Hughes flights follow:

Charles A. Lindbergh
(33 hours, 29½ minutes)
May 20, 1927
Left New York 6:51 a. m.
Bryantville, Mass., 8:40 a. m.
Milford, N. S., 12:30 p. m.
Cape Breton Island, 2:05 p. m.
May 21, 1927
500 miles off Ireland 7:10 a. m.
Over Ireland, 11:20 a. m.
Reached France, 2:45 p. m.
Landed Le Bourget, 4:21 p. m.

Howard R. Hughes
(16 hours, 35 minutes)
July 10, 1938
Left New York, 6:20 p. m.
Boston, 7:26 p. m.
Margaretsville, N. S., 9:30 p. m.
Cape Breton Island, 10:20 p. m.
July 11, 1938
600 miles off Ireland, 5:25 a. m.
Over Ireland, 8:30 a. m.
Reached France, 10 a. m.
Landed Le Bourget, 10:55 a. m.

The times given are all Eastern Standard.

TVA Quiz Starts; Five-Day Survey Of Projects First

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 11—A congressional committee launched an "on the spot" investigation of the Tennessee Valley Authority and its far-flung activities here today.

Senator Vic Donahey (D) of Ohio, committee Chairman, called an executive session, but said the investigators would leave Knoxville tomorrow on a five-day inspection tour of projects involved in the TVA's social and economic program.

Following that tour public hearings open to anyone "from the highest utility executive to the humblest citizen" will be opened here, TVA headquarters, and will continue "until we run out of money," Representative Donahey said.

Congress appropriated $50,000 for the inquiry, which was the outgrowth of a bitter controversy between the three TVA directors.

The committee headed by Representative Donahey was named after A. E. Morgan, former TVA chairman, charged his associates, David Lilienthal and H. A. Morgan, with "mismanagement" of TVA activities.

A. E. Morgan was removed, subsequently, by President Roosevelt, and only last week filed suit in Chancery Court here challenging authority of the President to remove him.

He asked for back salary and that he be recognized as chairman of the Authority, in place of H. A. Morgan who was named to succeed him.

The Congressional committee has indicated that the former chairman, A. E. Morgan, would be the first witness when open hearings begin.

Representative Donahey said he would ask Mr. Morgan to present documentary evidence in support of his charges against H. A. Morgan and Mr. Lilienthal.

Former Chairman Morgan was granted permission to go into TVA files to assemble information for presentation before the investigators.

Committee members already here for the investigation were Representative Donahey, Senator Lynn Frazier (R) of North Dakota and Representatives Ewing Thomason (D) of Texas, Charles Wolverton (R) of New Jersey, William J. Driver (D) of Arkansas, and Thomas A. Jenkins (R) of Ohio.

State Auto Training Is Pennsylvania Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Permanent automobile training schools throughout Pennsylvania were envisaged here by Percy W. Foote, Motor Police Commissioner, to meet "an urgent and crying need" for reduced fatalities on the highways. Schools under State Police auspices and with Works Progress Administration supervisors are now functioning in 10 centers, including Philadelphia and Harrisburg, with 1,500 persons enrolled. The Commissioner's program calls for 62 more to be established as rapidly as works progress instructors can be supplied.

"Establishment of a permanent system of driver training schools in Pennsylvania seems inevitable," Commissioner Foote said. "We hope to have a complete system of State-operated and supervised schools following the next session of the Legislature."

China

(Continued from Page 1)

stroyed several buildings on the Sinyang air field.

The Japanese warning followed two notes, one a month ago and the other last Saturday, asking that all foreign vessels and foreigners along the Yangtze River in the path of the Japanese advance on Hankow be removed. The United States rejected the first note and has not yet answered the second.

The new memorandum informed foreign diplomats that concentration of Chinese troops and military establishments in Hankow and other key cities near by necessitated a bombing campaign.

Japan Lists Areas

A spokesman for the Japanese Air Force said the areas likely to be bombed included:

Hankow, the provisional capital and objective of the Yangtze drive.

Nanchang, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's chief air base in central China.

Sinyang, on the Peiping-Hankow railway 100 miles north of Hankow.

Yochow and Changsha, on the Canton-Hankow railway south of the provisional capital.

Kiukiang, Yangtze River city where Chinese have constructed a boom 135 miles below Hankow to block the Japanese advance.

The spokesman said the neutrality of the French concession in Hankow would be respected, but that he had no knowledge of any refugee zone in that area for Chinese civilians. He did not say when the threatened aerial campaign would begin.

Japanese planes already were active in the Yangtze Valley, bombing Nanchang and Hangyang airfields and the boom across the river 30 miles upstream from Kiukiang. A Japanese report said five buildings were set afire at Nanchang and that four Chinese planes were destroyed and two damaged at Hangyang.

The United States gunboat Monocacy and the British gunboat Cockchafer were reported to have moved three miles up the Yangtze from their stations at Kiukiang as Japanese warships shelled Chinese defenses of the city.

Dogs and Cats Lose To Noisy Children

PUEBLO, Colo. (AP)—The city willingly will rid neighborhoods of noisy dogs and cats but when it comes to children, it's every man for himself, the city commission has ruled.

The decision was in response to a complaint against the "dogs, cats and kids" that kept a night watchman awake in the daytime.

The dog catcher was instructed to make a trip through the neighborhood but to confine himself to dog and cat catching only.

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Loyalist Spain Prepares To Drop Foreign Soldiers

BARCELONA, July 11 (AP)—The Spanish Government already is working out reorganization of its international brigades which will permit withdrawal of foreign fighters without disrupting its army.

Spaniards are being raised from the ranks to fill places in the Government's high command formerly held by foreigners. In each of the units once composed largely of foreign troops, Spanish forces are being mixed in growing proportions.

The Lincoln-Washington Battalion of the Fifteenth International Brigade, for example, now has more Spanish soldiers than American.

The international brigades have been out of action for more than two months, resting and training behind the lines in Catalonia while the work of reorganization steadily is being advanced.

Foreign troops, once the shock units of the Government army, have become instructors more than soldiers, giving Spanish recruits the benefit of their experience in almost two years of warfare.

Newcomers primarily are from Catalonia where mobilization on a large scale began only after the war reached the Catalan Provinces. New officers are Spaniards who have shown promise of leadership in earlier campaigns.

The Government expects soon to be in a position to remove its foreign troops—estimated to number 10,000 men—and still keep its brigade units virtually intact with all native officers and men.

Its policy long has been to make the army essentially Spanish, using American, Canadian, English and other European fighters only as aides to fill the hole in the top military ranks left by the allegiance of most high officers to the Insurgents.

This program has been speeded up since the Nonintervention Committee's plan began to take concrete form.

The names of the new Spanish officers are kept secret for military reasons, but they already have taken charge of the international brigades. Foreign troops remain ready for action in case the Nonintervention Plan collapses.

The withdrawal plan, it is expected, would cost the Insurgents more men from their Italian regiments and German technical forces than it would the Government from its international brigades.

The major difficulty for the Government lies in the proposal for granting belligerent rights later to the Insurgents. It fears such rights might result in recognition of an Insurgent blockade of Catalonia and endanger the flow of supplies for thousands of refugees.

The Spanish Government, therefore, has begun preparations to meet any eventuality in the event of an Insurgent blockade on the Mediterranean Sea.

A decree published in the Official Gazette created an "official management of the Spanish merchant fleet," with a Government subsidy to organize the merchant marine.

All freighters in the service of the State, which the decree said constituted "an important merchant fleet," were turned over to the new office for the establishment of lines both abroad and between Spanish ports.

Shipping previously has been handled loosely under the office of "Management for Attached Ships."

The new organization is intended to carry supplies for Government Spain in case granting of belligerent rights to Franco results in British recognition of the blockade.

New Insurgent Bombings

MADRID, July 11 (AP)—Insurgent bombing planes were reported yesterday to have virtually destroyed the town of Ampolla, just east of Tortosa, and inflicted heavy damage on the nearby villages of Altea and Lacava.

Ampolla is between the Ebro River Port of Tortosa and the point where the stream empties into the Mediterranean.

Better Children's Facilities Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C. — Proposed legislation designed to improve existing conditions in South Carolina today, particularly as it applies to the proper care of children dependent upon society, constituted an outstanding feature of the program of the annual meeting of the Piedmont district of the South Carolina Conference of Social Workers held here.

Approximately 200 social workers from 14 counties of upper South Carolina attended the session. E. F. Grice, Jr., of Charleston, president of the conference, and Miss Martha Bonham, of the State Department of Public Welfare, were the speakers at the opening session.

Three outstanding conditions this group is seeking to improve through revision in the laws of the State, were listed as:

1. No provision for the care of delinquent children, except being imprisoned with hardened criminals until they are permanently placed by the court.
2. No provision, whatsoever, for delinquent negro girls.
3. No provision for proper care of feeble-minded children.

Miss Bonham appealed to the organization for support of the State council of social workers in its efforts to bring about changes in the above conditions. She pointed out that the basis of success in promoting work among children is "understanding the needs, to determine how far those needs are met, and the best way to meet them."

La Guardia Joins Wagner in Plea For Social Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 9—Delegates to the New York Constitutional Convention today had dispersed with their last public hearing—vivid pleas by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York and Mayor La Guardia for basic law provision on social security. Both spokesmen demanded that bars be lifted to permit the State to participate in unemployment and health insurance plans and to allow enactment of a state wages and hours law.

Senator Wagner, who is leader of the Democratic minority at the convention, declared it was "vital that we seize the opportunity which this convention affords to lay a firm constitutional foundation for the social legislation which may be necessary in the years to come."

The two Wagner proposals now pending before the Committee on Social Welfare would, first, remove the restrictions on the use of state funds in this field and authorize the Legislature to advance state credit for the promotion of the "physical, social or economic welfare or security of the people . . . against inadequate wages, excessive hours of work, improper working or living conditions, inadequate bargaining power, inadequate or excessive prices, unemployment, sickness, disability or waste of natural resources."

Urges Broad Base

"It is of the greatest importance," Senator Wagner urged, "that the proposals which this Committee recommends be sufficiently broad to allow ample scope for the social vision of the future and not restricted to the particular forms of social legislation or insurance which we have thus far been able to evolve."

Mayor La Guardia based his plea on the necessity for a "positive" social welfare amendment which would set up an integrated system of relief to eliminate present "unworkable and cumbersome" methods. To this end the Mayor proposed a three-point program headed with adoption of the United States constitutional amendment prohibiting child labor, which would create "thousands and thousands" of jobs for unemployed adults. The two contingent steps he outlined were a uniform and "practical" system of unemployment insurance, and a co-ordinated old-age insurance plan which would make jobs for younger workers as well as care for the superannuated ones.

The Mayor voiced confidence that within the next 20 years such an economic readjustment would have been brought about so that all discussions of relief would be a matter of history.

Wants Civic Power

At the same time Mayor La Guardia was eloquent in the request that municipalities should be empowered to raise money for a social welfare program, stating that under present conditions he had been under necessity, in order to raise funds for New York City's "fantastic" relief share of $320,639,000 ince 1934, to come to the Legislature "not only on my hands and knees, but literally crawling on the floor to get the right to raise money."

Meanwhile, constitutional convention committees, driving to complete final action on the hundreds of bills submitted to them for consideration before the deadline on reports next Tuesday, today had reported for floor action a half-dozen measures. These included a revised state finance article and a series of measures designed to curtail the activities of the German-American Bund, a pro-Nazi organization.

Among the scores of amendments killed in this final activity were proposals for state departments for the protection of the consumer, of commerce and industry, of justice and to handle the mortgage situation.

'Pilot Confused' Given As Cause of Air Crash

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—The Bureau of Air Commerce said today that a pilot's confusion as to his whereabouts caused the airplane crash which killed eight persons aboard a Transcontinental & Western airliner near Wawona, Calif., last March 1.

The Bureau's Investigating Board said the pilot temporarily lost his bearings, probably because of a change in the wind direction and a sharp increase in velocity.

He attempted to turn back, the report added, and crashed in mountainous terrain.

The Castle Dominates Old Edinburgh

Edinburgh Castle and Princes Street

Sir Walter Scott's Monument, Edinburgh

Edinburgh Greets Women Of Note From All Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, July 11—The atmosphere of Edinburgh is more than usually cosmopolitan today with outstanding women from all over the world here for the semi-centenary conference of the International Council of Women, July 11-21.

The streets of the Scottish capital always present a strangely assorted picture: dark-skinned and turbaned students, the women striking a vivid note in their graceful silken robes; American visitors mingling their speech with the foreign tongues that continually greet one's ears; and here and there the gallant sight of a figure in Highland garb, perhaps a soldier from the Castle or an ardent Nationalist sporting the tartan of his clan.

It is hoped that the women delegates here will, besides attending their conference, gain some understanding of Scottish life and character. And what a complex mixture they will find in this ancient and modern Edinburgh of 1938.

Everywhere yesterday and today mingle: the most up-to-date flats in Britain represent advanced ideas of architecture, while in the Old Town the more gracious types of the Seventeenth Century stand cheek-by-jowl with the new tenements which have displaced many an historic building.

Like the good old Scots cloth that was "wairpit and weftit wi' conscience" many of the ancient dwellings have worn so well that today they are sturdy veterans on active service.

St. Cecilia's Hall in the Cowgate, once the famous resort of the Eighteenth Century Edinburgh's fashionable society, still shows the ground-floor vestibule into which beauty-laden sedan chairs were borne so that My Lady could emerge without soiling her dainty slippers. What brilliant company must have passed up the graceful, shallow staircase and made stately entrance into the charming old concert room which today enjoys a continued gaiety, for it is now a dance hall where crooner and jazz have scared away the ghoses of Pasquali and Stabilina and all those romantically named performers who were once acclaimed there.

Most of the aristocratic old houses of Edinburgh which are still preserved owe their existence, not to municipal interest, but to the care of such bodies as the National Trust which tries to save places of historic interest or natural beauty, and to such private individuals as the Marquess of Bute, whose restoration of the 300-years-old Acheson House has recently been completed.

It is an odd medley of ancient and modern that can be found in the historic old High Street of Edinburgh. In Parliament Square, behind the venerable Cathedral of St. Giles, with its gem of twentieth-century architecture — the Thistle Chapel—one can see on a sunny afternoon the be-wigged and gowned figures of Scotland's leading lawyers parading to and fro in stately companies where, a few hours later, the somber cloisters will be echoing to the clash of roller skates, for the local bairns have found here a perfect open-air rink.

But not all the city's famous buildings hark back to the storied past. On a bluff of the Calton Hill there towers "the Scottish Whitehall" slowly reaching completion and adding a new note of modernism with its clean-cut lines which blend quite naturally with the austere Grecian design of the Royal High School near by.

In Close and Wynd, in house and club and office, this mingling of past and present runs through the life of the Scottish capital, bringing with it not only memory but also inspiration. And from its lofty cliffs the time-honored Castle looks down upon the fashionable promenade of Princes Street and watches the rapid expansion of the city of yesterday and today into the metropolis of tomorrow.

World Sends Tucson Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUCSON, Ariz.—Ever since he originated the science of dendrochronology—of charting rainfall and climatic cycles by reading the growth rings of tree trunks—Dr. A. E. Douglass has dreamed that Tucson would some day become a world center for tree-ring study. That dream is now coming true. Sections of ancient and modern trees from Alaska and China are being brought to the University of Arizona by students seeking the aid of Dr. Douglass and use of his equipment.

From Alaskan silt beds, James Louis Gittings has brought 150 cross sections of spruce trunks uncovered by hydraulic gold mining. He thinks it possible that they had lain there, frozen, since the Pleistocene period. Bones of mammoths and other extinct animals were found with them, but Mr. Gittings cannot be sure that the trees were not washed into a bog centuries after the animals lived.

For two years Mr. Gittings had been studying his spruce rings at the University of Fairbanks before he heard of the researches of Dr. Douglass, which have been going on since 1911. Although he has not extended his chronology back to the time when the silt beds were probably laid down, Dr. Douglass hopes that he can assist Mr. Gittings toward important conclusions. In Alaska, thickness of growth rings indicates temperature rather than rainfall, as it does farther south.

K. Y. Cheng, a student under Dr. Coching Chu at the Institute of Meteorology in Nanking, China, is coming to work under Dr. Douglass as soon as war conditions permit. He will bring along sections from ancient Chinese timbers and trees still growing.

Teachers to Confer On School Faiths

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A teachers' round-table to promote interfaith and intercultural understanding and cooperation in the schools will be held at the Riverside Church on July 16 and 17, it was announced here today by Reginald Kennedy, Executive Secretary of the Conference on Intercultural Education for Teachers. High school and college teachers of all faiths in the city and those attending summer schools here will be present, Mr. Kennedy said.

Among the speakers will be Dr. Joseph Roucek, New York University; Rabbi Eugene Kohn, Managing Editor of The Reconstructionist; Leslie Pinckney Hill, Cheney, Pa., President of State Teachers' College; Rachel DuBois, Commission on Cultural Relations of the Progressive Education Association; Dr. Maurice Hammond of New York University; Dr. Otto Klineberg of Columbia University; Dr. Clyde Miller of Columbia University and Secretary of the Institute for Propaganda Analysis; and Dr. Frank Kingdon, President of the University of Newark.

Elephant's Feed Bill

The upkeep of elephants is expensive. A large elephant consumes 800 pounds of green fodder in 18 hours.

North Palestine's Phone Lines Cut In Latest Unrest

JERUSALEM, July 11 (AP)—The second week of the Holy Land's newest wave of terrorism found telephone communications cut over the whole of North Palestine, including Nazareth, Tiberias, and other centers of the Galilee district.

Police and marines tramped the streets in tense Haifa. All Arab shops were closed. Night fires broke out in Jewish property near the Arab market area, but were quickly brought under control.

A 24-hour curfew was imposed at Tulkarm.

A mobile patrol of British troops and Jewish supernumerary constables experienced casualties today in an ambuscade near Mount Tabor, ancient home of the Prophetess Deborah.

A large band, hidden in ditches alongside a road, opened fire on the patrol. The soldiers and constables returned the fire.

Some 282 victims of bombs, stones, and sniping since the outbreak July 5 were counted before the ambush of the patrol near Mount Tabor. They included 45 Arabs killed and 145 wounded; 21 Jews killed and 71 wounded.

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—The Foreign Policy Association contended yesterday that responsibility for the current disorders in Palestine must be divided among Great Britain, the Jews, and the Arabs.

The Association, a private organization for research into foreign policy questions, published a study of the Palestine situation by David H. Popper.

Mr. Popper said Britain's policy of "delay and uncertainty" as to partitioning Palestine into Jewish and Arabian areas had been a major factor in creating the present state of unrest.

He added that, while the Jews had been remarkably successful in colonizing Palestine, "They may be reproached for the real, underlying failure . . . to come to any understanding with the Arabs, or even to prevent Arab opposition from growing more bitter."

The Arabs regard their struggle as "a battle for freedom," he said, and "disregard the economic consequences."

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

The time stated in the notices is that which is in use locally whether daylight-saving or standard. The words "standard time" and "daylight-saving time" are not used in the announcement of lectures.

United States

Washington

Montesano: County Court House, 3 p. m., July 17.

Arthur Barclay

MONROVIA, Liberia, July 11 (AP)—Arthur Barclay, former President of Liberia, who has passed on here, guided the West African Republic through a troubled period before the World War.

Financial and political aid of the United States had been invoked against territorial and financial pressure by Germany and France, during which for a month the German gunboat Panther anchored off Monrovia with her guns trained on the Presidential Palace.

Mr. Barclay was born in Barbados of Negro parentage, and became President of Liberia in 1904.

Dewey Establishes Record In Successful Prosecutions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 11—Public prosecution in New York County has reached the highest level in history under the custodianship of Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney, according to a report issued by him yesterday.

In an unprecedented accounting to the public, the report disclosed that the number of felony cases successfully brought to trial in General Sessions during the first six months of Mr. Dewey's incumbency was 72.8 per cent, compared with an average of 60.6 per cent for the same period of the last eight years. This record is the highest in the history of the office so far as statistics are available, the report declared.

Employing a somewhat different and simplified statistical basis of comparison for the years before 1929, the report showed that Mr. Dewey's staff has obtained the high mark of 63 per cent convictions in all felony cases taken into court, while the next highest mark was the 60 per cent obtained by Charles S. Whitman, the last reform prosecutor, who held office between 1910 and 1914.

The report gave no reason for issuance beyond an accounting of stewardship. It is not without its political implications, however, in the present highly uncertain state of New York's political mosaic. Mr. Whitman's record, exceeded by Mr. Dewey, made him Governor.

Most startling of all, perhaps, is the record of Mr. Dewey's homicide bureau, which revealed that 11 convictions for first degree murder were obtained during the period between Jan. 1 and June 30 of this year. In that same period there were three acquittals and two discharges. In the corresponding period in 1937 there was one first degree murder conviction, four acquittals and 22 discharges.

Not only does the report show a substantial improvement in the status of felony prosecutions, but the record on misdemeanors is almost as impressive. In this department, it reveals, convictions exceed acquittals, thus reversing the record of the last four years.

The general picture shows that fewer defendants are being bailed out, more appeals have been won; more complaints handled; fewer bails forfeited and that fewer defendants are being held in prison.

On the basis of cases actually submitted to a jury the report sub-

William [illegible]
Charles A. Peabody (1931)
Edward Swann (1934)
Josh H. Banton (1935)
Thomas C. T. Crain (1936)
William C. Dodge (1938)
Thomas E. Dewey (1938)

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m. (E. D. S. T.), WORL, 920kc, on Aug. 7, 14; also short-wave station WIXAL, 10:15 a. m., 15.13mc (E. D. S. T.), 6.04mc, on Sept. 4.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Aug. 7, Sept. 4.

New York

New York—Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Aug. 7, 14, 21, 28

Richmond Hill—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on July 17, 24, 31.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc, also W8XK, 15.2mc, on July 17, Aug. 21.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Aug. 7 and Sept. 4.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on July 17, 24, 31.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on July 17, Aug. 7, 21.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on July 24.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on July 17, 24, 31.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Aug. 7, Sept. 4.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC 1120kc, on July 17, 24, 31.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Aug. 7, Sept. 4.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc July 17, 24, 31.

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13' 1"× 9' 0"	£49 10 0	£39 10 0
13' 9"× 9' 11"	£57 10 0	£46 0 0
14' 0"× 9' 0"	£52 10 0	£42 0 0
15' 0"× 9' 0"	£57 10 0	£46 0 0
11' 11"×10' 6"	£53 10 0	£42 10 0
12' 0"×10' 0"	£49 10 0	£39 10 0
12' 0"×10' 5"	£53 10 0	£42 10 0
13' 0"×10' 0"	£55 0 0	£43 15 0
13' 10"×10' 11"	£63 0 0	£49 10 0
14' 2"×10' 0"	£59 10 0	£47 10 0
14' 10"×10' 2"	£63 0 0	£49 10 0
15' 2"×10' 1"	£63 0 0	£49 10 0
15' 10"×10' 0"	£67 10 0	£54 0 0
16' 0"×10' 2"	£67 10 0	£54 0 0
12' 0"×11' 10"	£59 10 0	£47 10 0
14' 4"×11' 1"	£65 0 0	£52 0 0
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Yawkey Men Hope to Overhaul Leaders During Home Stay—Junior Yachts Racing

Red Sox Close to Leaders As Western Series Begins

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having disposed of the world champion Yankees, the Red Sox now turn their undivided attention toward another western invasion, which opens tomorrow at Fenway Park. Fifteen games are booked in the series, including four each with St. Louis, Chicago, and Cleveland, and three with the Detroit Tigers.

Although the Cleveland Indians and Yankees are still one-two in the American League standing, with the Tribe holding a two-game advantage over the field, the Red Sox are right up there in a position where they might sprint to the front at any moment. Since returning from their last western trip, the Sox have won two out of four from the Yanks, four-straight from the Philadelphia Athletics and two in a row from Washington.

Took Yankee Series

The locals showed their mettle over the week end when they took the Yankee series, two games to one, interrupting a New York streak that had brought nine victories and one tie in 10 successive contests. The champs figured they could catch the Indians during the Boston series. Instead, they left town two engagements behind the leaders and only 1½ in front of the Red Sox.

The Joe McCarthy troupe out-hit the Red Sox, 36 to 34 and out-scored them, 23 to 21, yet beat themselves by having 29 runners stranded on the bases during the three-day series at Fenway. The Sox used their offensive gestures to better advantage.

Fenway Park is so difficult for opposing clubs, the Red Sox look upon the approaching western series as a means of taking over the top berth in the standing. Despite pitching that at times suggests the second division, Joe Cronin and his mates can crush the opposition at the Jersey Street ball orchard. They know how to make use of the short barrier in left and left-center fields.

Foxx Climbing

Jimmy Foxx continues to hit. Against the Yankees he made six out of 13 for a .462 average, increasing his 1938 mark to a cool .354. With 90 runs driven in, Jimmy is heading for a new American League record. His 23 homers rank second to Hank Greenberg.

The Tigers, here for three days, are still in the second division. At times they show signs of a spurt, but always mound difficulties interrupt the advance. Vernon Kennedy, the new arrival from Chicago, is the only hurler Manager Mickey Cochrane has among the league leaders. Bridges continues to be a disappointment. Schoolboy Rowe remains in the Texas League.

Detroit's strongest weapon is its batting attack, which features Charley Gehringer, Rudy York and Greenberg. With some help on the mound, Cochrane would unquestionably be up there battling with the Indians, Yankees and Red Sox.

Incidentally, it is interesting to note that Greenberg, who was excused from the all-star game because of a wrist injury, has smashed four homers during the last four games.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Bengals hold a seven-to-five edge in the Red Sox series, and have taken the last three.

♪ ♪ ♪

After Detroit, St. Louis comes into Fenway Park for four games in three days. The double-header is Sunday.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Bees are unable to leave the second division of the National League, but are still handicapped by injuries. They open a western tour Wednesday in St. Louis.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tony Cuccinello, Max West and Elbie Fletcher equalled a record at the Polo Grounds on Sunday when they hit successive home runs off Carl Hubbell, the Giants' screwball ace.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ethan Allen, Johnny Moore and Jim Jeffries did it for the Phillies on June 3, 1934, in the Phillie bandbox.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Red Sox and Yankees played before approximately 60,000 paying customers in the Fenway series which ended yesterday.

♪ ♪ ♪

Lefty Grove became the first major league pitcher to win 13 games this season. He scattered 11 Yankee hits yesterday.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. DETROIT
Seats at Kennedy's Hub. 2195

National Regatta Draws Big Entry For Motor Races

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RED BANK, N. J., July 11—The eighth renewal of the National Sweepstakes Regatta on the Shrewsbury River here next month will draw the biggest motorboat racing field of the season, Fred Brown, secretary of the Sweepstakes race committee, announced today. Advance interest is running high, and early entries indicate that events will be scheduled for practically every inboard and outboard class listed in the official records.

The entire two-day program on Aug. 20 and 21 will be built around the three 15-mile heats for the National Sweepstakes Trophy, won last year by Jack Cooper, of Kansas City, Mo., in his 225 cubic inch hydroplane, Tops II. This contest will attract the cream of several top-notch racing classes, including Gold Cup, 12-liter, 225 cubic inch and unlimited single engine craft.

S. Mortimer Auerbach, of Atlantic City, is returning from England for the event, fresh from his triumph in the Duke of York Trophy race at Torquay. Auerbach will pilot his winning 4-liter boat, Emancipator VII. Jack Rutherfurd, who is barnstorming in Italy, Switzerland and Germany with his 12-liter racer, Juno, also is due to get back in time for another try at the prize. Among other likely contenders are Melvin Crook, of Upper Montclair, N. J., three-time former Sweepstakes champion who retired undefeated in 1936. Crook may again enter his unbeaten Betty V in the race.

Two other national chamiponships will be decided during the Sweepstakes regatta in both the 91 and 135 cubic-inch hydroplane classes. The Interstate Trophy, historic old prize presented by the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers in the 135-class competition, is held by Auerbach's Emancipator VI.

MacAndrew Third

RANGELEY LAKES, Maine, July 11 (AP)—Joe Pazullo, youthful West Warwick, R. I., professional held a shaky, one-stroke lead as the $800 Rangeley Open—richest stake in Maine golfdom—went into its second round today. Pazullo, battering three strokes off par, led a field of 51 entrants at the end of the first 18 holes yesterday, but his 67 was just one better than the total Norway's Eddie Bush posted. Charlie MacAndrew, Newton, Mass., pro, who finished second last year, shared third position with professionals Chet Taylor, Rockland; Robert Crowley, Dedham, Mass., and Dave Hackney, Lowell, who chalked up 69's.

Took Tennis Titles on Week-End Play

Wide World

Helen Pedersen (Left), Frank Guernsey, Jr.

Miss Pedersen of Stamford, Conn., Defeated Millicent Hirsh of New York, Saturday, to Regain the Middle States Tennis Championship. Guernsey, From Rice Institute, Texas, Defeated Morey Lewis of Kenyon College, Ohio, in the Final of the National Intercollegiate Tennis Singles at Haverford, Pa., 6—4, 6—2, and 6—0

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

With 11 straight victories behind them, the Pittsburgh Pirates are taking the play away from other contenders in the National League pennant race. Although the New York Giants are still in front, this morning holding a two-game edge over the field, the onrushing rivals from Pennsylvania threaten more seriously than a majority suspect.

Perhaps the outstanding factor in the Pirate challenge is their ability to win the close ones. Since the beginning of the current season, the Bucs have captured 21 games by the margin of a single run. They have dropped six by the same method. No other club in the league can approach this record.

Traynor Solid

The Pirates took an early lead in the 1938 race, but stayed there for only about two weeks. The Cincinnati Reds, the surprise club of the season, knocked them out of the driver's seat in a series at Crosley Field. A short while later there arose rumors of Manager Pie Traynor's departure from Forbes Field. But such a suggestion is now met with a hearty guffaw as Pittsburgh fans point to the National League standing.

Traynor's fortunes took a turn for the better when he shifted the pitching burden from his veterans to the younger members of his staff. In this race toward the top of the standing, the Bucs have leaned heavily on Bobby Klinger, Russ Bauers, Jim Tobin and Mace Brown. Brown's pitching in relief is one of the sensations of the year and won him a prominent spot in the recent all-star game at Cincinnati.

Not since Fred Marberry pitched for the Washington Senators has a rescue hurler reached the prominence of Brown. He has started only one game, but recently passed the 11 mark in victories.

Young Pitchers

Traynor's policy on his young pitchers had an effect on Cy Blanton, who was not in shape until about two weeks ago. Cy is going great now, however, and will be up with the leaders when the curtain falls in early October.

Gus Suhr, who was benched several weeks ago because of light hitting, is currently pacing the Bucs at the plate. Johnny Rizzo, the rookie outfielder, is not far behind.

By winning a doubleheader from the St. Louis Cardinals yesterday, the Pirates equaled the National League's 1938 consecutive victory mark. The Giants put together 11 straight earlier in the year.

To date, the Giants have withstood all challenges. But will they be successful in this new duel with the Pirates? As long as Traynor's young pitchers stand up on their own feet, the Bucs have a chance to break the New York monopoly. The Giants, you remember, are trying for their third pennant in a row.

Meanwhile, the Cleveland Indians have held off another Yankee threat in the American League, and this morning led the race by two full games. The world champions went 10 games without defeat, including a tie with Washington, but dropped two out of three to the Red Sox over the week end.

Jean Bauer Favored

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 11 (AP)—Miss Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., was a favorite to defend the Griswold Cup successfully as the 18-hole qualifying round shooting began here today in the 20th annual Shenecosset women's invitation golf tournament. Match play will start Tuesday with the final scheduled Friday.

Tarzan Brown First

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 11 (AP)—Ellison (Tarzan) Brown, former Boston Marathon winner from Bradford, R. I., outraced his perennial rivals, Johnny Keiley, of Arlington, Mass., and Leslie Pawson, of Pawtucket, R. I., to win the Irish-American Civic Club's 12-mile road run yesterday.

Campaign to Drop Mako Has No Chance of Success

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—There is noted a renewal of the campaign to get Gene Mako off our Davis Cup team, the fear being expressed that unless J. Donald Budge has a better doubles partner forced upon him we will be in dire danger of losing the cup this fall at Germantown.

For those who are easily alarmed about such matters, and to calm Mako's admirers, we hasten to set down that Gene will play alongside the big Californian in the challenge round against Australia, and that Uncle Sam will retain the gilded reservoir by about four matches to one. Shucks, make it five to nothing.

The reasons that Mako will stay right in there, despite the viewing-with-alarm, are twofold: (1) Budge, the world champeen, won't have any other doubles partner, and (2) the absence of anything resembling dangerous opposition.

Budge and Riggs

With Budge and Bobby Riggs playing the four singles matches in the challenge round, and probably winning all of them, it would do no appreciable harm if Budge and Groucho Marx got the doubles assignment, with the latter swinging a banjo. In fact, it might add some comic relief.

Dismissing what little real tennis talent there is left in Europe since Gottfried von Cramm went to prison, it seems virtually certain that the showdown at Germantown will find the two Australians, Adrian Quist and Jack Bromwich, trying to lift the cup.

The two other Aussie stars, Vivian McGrath and Jack Crawford, are reported to have tired of the annual struggle, and, anyway, Quist and Bromwich have been trimming them regularly of late.

Quist, though still about the best doubles player in the world, isn't the singles threat he was in 1936, when he beat men like Wilmer Allison and Bunny Austin and gave Von Cramm a sensational scrap in the inter-zone final at Wimbledon.

Bromwich, the other man, is a terror in Australia. He is the world's most unorthodox player, hitting the ball "double-handed" from both sides and generally acting like a sleight-of-hand artist. The only thing: He isn't yet quite 20, and something seems to happen to his game on this side of the world.

Budge Will Win Two

Budge, of course, will trim both of them, and it wouldn't be surprising to see Riggs do the same. That is, taking it for granted that Riggs has shown normal improvement since the last national championships at Forest Hills. At least, you may figure that he will defeat Bromwich.

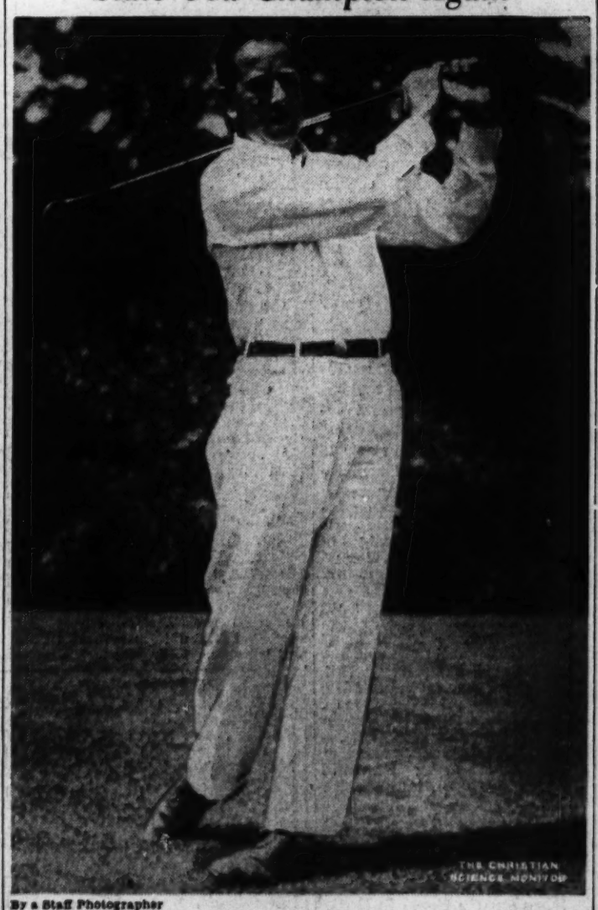
Riggs is a much better player than most people think, judging from the fact that there has been some conjecture about the No. 2 singles berth on the American cup team. It isn't even a contest. The tennis fathers don't like Bobby much, but they do want to keep the cup.

Strangely enough, the much-maligned Gene Mako also is a better doubles partner than he has been made out. He isn't a George Lott or even a John Van Ryn, and he can't beat anybody at singles, but he and Budge have proved themselves the best doubles pair in the world for the last two years. It's just possible that Budge wouldn't do as well with another partner.

N. E. Public Golf

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., July 11 (AP)—Walter Kupiec and the Franconia Golf Club, both of Springfield, Mass., were the defending individual and team champions today as a field of 120 members teed off here in the 36-hole medal play competition for the 18th annual championship of the New England Public Golf Association. Each team was permitted to enter 12 players, but the scores of the 10 lowest will count.

State Golf Champion Again



By a Staff Photographer

Fred J. Wright, Jr.

Trapelo Veteran Defeated Emery Stratton of Woodland, 4 and 2, on the Essex County Club Course, Manchester, Saturday, to Win the Massachusetts Amateur Golf Championship for the Seventh Time. He Now Stands Alone as Winner of the State Title the Most Times. Francis Quinzi Has Won the Title Six Times

Junior Skippers Race at Duxbury In 13th Series

By Wendell A. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUXBURY, July 11—Eight crews today hoisted sails here seeking the Finlay Cup, emblematic of South Shore racing supremacy, off the Duxbury Yacht Club as the thirteenth annual series got under way.

Defending champions of the past two years, and top crew in five of the last seven annals, the Squantum Yacht Club, once again went into the series rated as favorites in a last-minute change of favoritism.

Squantum, with an entirely new personnel for their crew this year, made an eleventh hour change of skippers yesterday by putting young Roger McAleer, brother of John McAleer, famous Indian Class skipper, at the helm in place of Jack Williamson, who will handle the main sheets. Cliff Wiley will work the jib leads.

Co-Favorites

Co-favorites decided last night were the consistently clever crews of South Boston, Duxbury, who will be racing in their own familiar waters, and Quincy, Hingham and Cohasset, although not so consistent as the first four named, usually give a good account of themselves.

Skipper McDonough

This year the South Boston tillering is being taken care of by Harry McDonough, champion Snipe Class skipper of last season. Young McDonough was a member of the Southie crew last year.

Practically the same crew of last season is once again handling the Duxbury hope. Tom Boynton has shifted to the helm, while last year's skipper, Gilbert Wilkinson, is now on the main sheets.

Last-minute change in the Quincy captains today found Charlie Winslow being replaced by Billy Montgomery, brother of a former Quincy junior skipper, Bud Montgomery. Winslow has given up racing this year in favor of American Legion baseball, in which he is a star member of the Wollaston team.

Tiller Talk

The withdrawal of the Wollaston junior crew from the series saw one of the favorites dropping out. . . . In two years of racing, the Wollaston entry has made a notable showing, finishing in the runner-up berth each year.

Johnny McAleer, sailing Paul McCoombs' new Kickapoo, brought the slippery Indian Class craft into second place yesterday at Squantum's inter-club for the Indians, thereby whittling the inter-club lead of Jimmy Bonney down to three points. . . . Bonney finished fourth. . . . Bob Dalrymple, making the most of wind shifts in the long windward battle, cleverly broke through the lee of McAleer, leading Indian for the majority part of the race for the winning cannon . . . Twenty-six of the popular class hit the marine ways yesterday.

Lewis Carlisle Makes New Outboard Record

GENEVA, N. Y., July 11 (AP)—A world's outboard motorboat record fell today as Clinton R. Ferguson, Waban, Mass., won the New York State outboard motorboat championships.

Although Ferguson took the Governor Lehman Trophy, Lewis G. Carlisle, Geneva, provided the major thrill of the two-day regatta. Carlisle established a new world mark in class F, Division 1, when he drove his slender craft 55.419 miles per hour.

Ferguson piled up 2,225 points to snare the championship. Arthur J. Wullschleger, Larchmont, was second with 2,069 points, and James Mullen, Richmond, Va., third, with 1,894. All of the three leaders were amateur pilots. Fred G. Chase, Northampton, Mass., was the first professional with 1,689 points.

Brown Track Captain

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 11 (AP)—Robert B. Clark of Providence has been elected captain of the Brown varsity track team, the Brown Athletic Council has announced. He is a high jumper. He prepared at Providence Hope High and divides his attention in sports between basketball and track.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today A Year Ago

Elroy Robinson ran half-mile in 1m. 49.8s., to better, world record at world labor track meet.

Three Years Ago

John Cobb, British driver, claimed six new world speed records after driving 152.11 miles in one hour on Bonneville salt flats.

Record Foreign Entry Expected For U.S. Tennis

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—Although it is nearly two months before Don Budge will begin the defense of his national singles tennis title at Forest Hills, the United States Lawn Tennis Association today looked ahead toward a record foreign entry.

Because the United States will be defending the Davis Cup this summer, at least one or two foreign teams will be on hand for the singles and the national doubles tourney at the Longwood Cricket Club. The opening of the entry lists for the doubles, Aug. 22-27, and the singles, Sept. 8-17, was announced today.

In addition to practically all the top-flight American stars, including Budge, Bobby Riggs, Frank Parker, Bitsy Grant, Joe Hunt and the rest, the Australian and Japanese Davis Cup teams are virtually certain to compete. They both challenged in the American zone and will be here most of the summer.

The U. S. L. T. A. announcement also revealed that an Australian women's team which has been in Europe may return by way of America; that France has promised to send a team, regardless of the outcome of the European zone Davis Cup competition, and that many other European stars have asked to be invited. One who is almost certain to come over is Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland, runner-up to Chile's Anita Lizana for the women's title a year ago.

With France, Germany, Belgium and Yugoslavia still in the Davis Cup running in Europe, at least one of those nations will be represented. The finalist will have to play here in the interzone final.

In all, 10 titles will be decided in the tourneys, men's, women's and mixed doubles, father and son doubles and men's and women's veterans doubles as well as men's and women's regular and veterans' singles championships.

Survey Discloses Football Players Lowest in Classes

DALLAS, Texas (AP)—John S. Windell, who examined the scholastic records of 1,287 athletes, reports that football players are the poorest students.

Windell studied the records of athletes of seven southwestern schools for information to incorporate in a thesis at Southern Methodist University.

He divided the athletes into those who took part only in football, basketball, baseball, track, tennis or golf and those who lettered in two, three, four or five sports.

For single sports, the tennis players had the highest average grades The order for remaining sports was track, golf, baseball, basketball and football.

Windell decided that students participating in sports requiring individual effort outrank those who compete in sports involving team play.

The one man of the 1,287 who made letters in five sports made the highest grades of them all; but Windell did not consider this conclusive evidence that five-sport men are the best athletes.

Keaney Will Coach

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 11 (AP)—Frank W. Keaney, head football coach at Rhode Island State College, has accepted an invitation to serve as a coach of the college All Stars in their Sunshine Bowl game against the Chicago Bears here on Sept. 1, under Shrine auspices. The coaching staff is complete now and includes in addition to Keaney, L. R. "Pat" Hanley of Boston University and George Sauer of the University of New Hampshire.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

GENEVA, N. Y.—Lewis C. Carlisle, Geneva, betters world speed record for Class F outboard motorboats, making 55.419 m. p. h. in New York State championships; Clinton Ferguson, Waban, Mass., scores 2,225 points to win state title.

VENICE—John Rutherfurd, Port Washington, N. Y., w'ns Duce's Cup race at Grand Prix Regatta, averaging 58.22 m. p. h. over 30-kilometer route as motor trouble forces Count Theo Rossi out.

PRAHA—Don Budge defeats Ladislaus Hecht, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4, to win Czechoslovakian tennis title; Budge and Gene Mako beat Hecht and Drobny, 6—3, 7—5, 9—7, in doubles.

NEENAH Wis. — Bobby Riggs wins Fox River Valley tennis tourney, beating Ernie Sutter, 4—6, 3—6, 6—1, 6—1, 6—4; Charles Hare and Elwood Cooke beat Riggs and Hal Surface, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3, 6—1 in doubles.

HAVERFORD, Pa.—Frank Guernsey, Jr., Rice, whips Morey Lewis, Kenyon, 6—4, 6—2, 6—0, to take National Intercollegiate Tennis title; Joe Hunt and Lewis Wetherell, Southern California, win doubles, beating Lewis and Don McNeill, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4.

MAMARONECK, N. Y.—Ray Billows, American Walker Cup player, shoots 72-hole total of 293 to win Sweetser victory cup golf tourney.

DUBLIN—Helen Wills Moody wins Irish championship with 6—4, 6—2, victory over Miss T. R. Jarvis.

PHILADELPHIA—Helen Pedersen turns back Millicent Hirsh, 7—5, 7—5, to win Middle States Women's championship; Californians, Pat Canning and Virginia Wolfenden beat Misses Hirsh and Pedersen, 6—4, 7—5, in doubles.

GAMBIER, Ohio—Seymour Greenberg wins western junior title, defeating another Chicagoan, Galvin Sawyier, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3; Greenberg and Richard Wade take doubles.

CHICAGO—Dizzy Dean says he plans to sue St. Louis Cardinals for $250,000 for damages to his pitching arm if Baseball Commissioner Landis gives his approval; Dean says he was forced to pitch too soon after he was hurt last year.

LONDON—Texas Rangers polo team, led by Cecil Smith of Texas, defeated the Jaguars, 8 to 6, in final of the King's Coronation Cup tournament.

Harry Cooper Holds Lead In P. G. A. Tourney

SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, Pa., July 11 (AP) — Harry Cooper, the country's most consistent golf pro, took first place yesterday in the first 18-hole qualifying round for the Professional Golfers' Association championship and shot a 5-under-par 67 for first place in a field of 108 starters.

Though Harry's putter was as hot as the sun that blazed down on the pancake-flat fairways of the Shawnee Country Club, others in the all-star cast found the course and conditions to their liking. Eighteen of them broke par and six equaled it, leaving Cooper's brilliant round good enough only to give him a one-stroke lead.

Right on his heels with a 68 came Frank Moore of Mamaroneck, N. Y., older brother of Terry Moore, the St. Louis Cardinal outfielder. Moore was another stroke in front of a trio consisting of Henry Picard, Hershey (Pa.) stylist; Sam Snead, the young blaster who was such a disappointment in the National open, and Teri Johnson of Norristown, Pa., an infrequent tournament competitor.

Of the five former champions, including defending titleholder Denny Shute of West Newton, Mass., little Paul Runyan made the best showing. The White Plains (N. Y.) star shot a 70 that put him four strokes ahead of Shute and in a tie with two-time U. S. open champion Ralph Guldahl. Dick Metz, of Chicago who was runner-up to Ralph at Denver, and Marvin Stahl of Lansing, Mich., also had 70's.

Jimmy Thomson, Shawnee's own pro, was in a group of nine at 71. With him were Frank Walsh of Bretton Woods, N. H.; Jim Foulis of Hinsdale, Ill., Jimmy Demaret, rising young star from Houston, Tex., Sam Parks of Pittsburgh, surprise open champion in 1935; Joe Belfore of Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich., Harry Nettelbladt of Framingham, Mass., John Malutic of Girard, Ohio, and Harry Bassler of Long Beach, Calif.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	47	26	.644
Pittsburgh	42	25	.627
Cincinnati	38	31	.551
Chicago	38	33	.535
Boston	32	34	.485
St. Louis	29	39	.426
Brooklyn	29	42	.417
Philadelphia	21	47	.309

Results July 9
Boston 7, New York 6.
Cincinnati 11, Chicago 4.
Pittsburgh 8, St. Louis 7.
Philadelphia 4, Brooklyn 3 (16 innings).
Results July 10.
New York 5, Boston 3.
Cincinnati 3, Chicago 1.
Pittsburgh 5, St. Louis 3.
Pittsburgh 4, St. Louis 3.
Brooklyn 6, Philadelphia 3.
Philadelphia 8, Brooklyn 3.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	44	25	.638
New York	43	27	.609
Boston	41	29	.585
Washington	39	37	.513
Detroit	37	38	.493
Chicago	29	36	.446
Philadelphia	27	42	.391
St. Louis	23	47	.316

Results July 9
New York 11, Boston 6.
Washington 7, Philadelphia 4.
Detroit 4, Chicago 0.
Cleveland 5, St. Louis 4 (10 innings).
Results July 10
Washington 5, Philadelphia 2.
Washington 8, Philadelphia 7.
Cleveland 8, St. Louis 7.
Boston 6, New York 4.
Chicago 5, Detroit 4.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
The Christian Science Publishing Society
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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Catnip Man on Hale Street

By Ruth Langland Holberg

The cats on Hale Street were all agog. They had heard, nobody knows how, that the Catnip Man was coming to Hale Street with a basketful of little bags. Each bag would be full of juicy green catnip leaves.

Some cats sat on their front steps waiting. Other cats strolled up and down the fence tops. That is—all but the Most Beautiful Cat on Hale Street.

He was washing. He wanted to look very beautiful for the Catnip Man. He wanted to hear the Catnip Man say, "What a fine big cat! How many toes he has on his front feet! Oh, and how many toes he has on his back feet!"

The Most Beautiful Cat sat in the backyard washing his front toes. He had six toes instead of four. He spread them apart and scrubbed between each toe with his rough pink tongue. Then he scrubbed his back toes. He had six toes instead of four on each back foot. He was the only cat on Hale Street who had extra toes and he was very proud of them. He spread them apart so that he didn't miss a single hair.

The Finest Cat

Then came his ears. He drew his wet front paw over and over his ears. First one ear was cleaned and then the other ear was cleaned. After that he started on his white shirt front that had a tiny star-shaped bit of dark fur in the center of it.

He rolled back and washed his stomach and the soft white fur on his back legs that looked like white fur breeches. Then the Most Beautiful Cat scrubbed his back and laid each hair nicely in place. His tail came next and he spent a little extra time swishing his tail away whenever he had it securely held under his paw.

"Well!" he said. "I certainly ought to be the finest looking cat on Hale Street now." He looked at his reflection in the tiny garden pool for a few minutes and then he took a drink.

After he took a drink of water from the pool, he combed back his long white whiskers. Then he started to walk to the front gate. A little breeze blew around the corner of the house, and the fur on his neck was blown up.

"Dear me!" said the Most Beautiful Cat, "I must attend to that!"

So he sat down and washed and scrubbed until every hair was laid just so. Then he started around the house purring softly, for he was very sure the Catnip Man would say, "What a Beautiful Cat! My goodness, look at the extra toes on his front feet! And will you look at the extra toes on his back feet!"

But, when the Most Beautiful Cat came to the front gate to wait for the Catnip Man, what did he see but tiny torn scraps of paper bags blowing down the street.

And there was the cat with the scraggly coat rolling in his front yard. And there was Miss Annie's black and white cat who forgot that she was a dignified grandmother, and she was joyfully rolling on her top step until suddenly she rolled down all the steps! There were the Riley twins, Mopsy and Topsy chasing each other round and round the apple tree. There was Gray Tommycat climbing a clothes-post as fast as any kitten to sit on the top.

All the cats had had their catnip already and the Most Beautiful Cat had been left out!

The Most Beautiful Cat walked into the street sniffing the bits of paper bags. But every bag had been torn to shreds by the cats; not one leaf of catnip was left.

The Most Beautiful Cat walked all the way down Hale Street hunting for one leaf of catnip. At last he saw something floating on the puddle of rainwater running into the ditch. It was very muddy all around the puddle. The Most Beautiful Cat put down one clean white paw and leaned forward.

"Yes!" he said. "I smell it. That is catnip!" He put down the other clean white paw.

A Surprise Visit

"O dear me, O dear me!" he said. "I shall be so dirty."

Right then he suddenly realized that the reason he did not have any catnip was because he was too proud of his appearance and that he spent too much time washing and looking in the pool to admire his white shirt front and long white whiskers.

"O dear me! Oh dear me!" said the Most Beautiful Cat.

Then he was not the Most Beautiful Cat any longer. He was a very wet and muddy cat and he had a wet and muddy leaf of catnip in his mouth.

He took it to the dustiest place in the road and rolled over and over trying to pretend that he, too, had had a whole bag of catnip leaves.

Then, of all things! The Catnip Man came back to Hale Street with one bag left in his basket. He saw the Most Beautiful Cat rolling in the dust looking very disreputable.

The Catnip Man said, "Well, well, here is a cat I never saw before. A very dirty cat to be sure."

And he tossed the last bag of catnip to the cat who was once the vainest and proudest cat on Hale Street and soon there was nothing but a few bits of paper bag blowing and a happy dusty cat rolling over and over.

Drawn by Maurice Day for The Christian Science Monitor

The Wilderness Cow

(Vermont, 1789)

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

II

When Father has built them a sheltering cabin
He returns once again to take home on his back
Little Rebecca all bundled in mufflers,
Delighted to find herself turned to a pack.

And another cold day Bethiah is carried
Through the dark woods, and Martha's brought last,
And now five little girls are once more together
Under one roof with the hard journey past.

The corn meal is gone—there's no bread to be eaten.
But luckily Father has met in the wood
An Indian brave with a moose, which he sells him,
And the children discover that moose-meat tastes good.

So Anna and Mercy, Rebecca, Bethiah,
And Martha—so little she looks like a mouse—
All live in the forest like five little elf-girls,
Helping their father and mother keep house.

But they *do* need a cow, if they only had milk now
To fill up the mugs Father carried from home,
They'd get along finely, and little thin Martha
Dreams of a milk-pail all tossing with foam.

They *must* have a cow, but all Father's money
Has been spent in bringing them here so far.
Still they *must* have a cow, but the wilderness stretches
About them in forests where no cows are.

But they hear of a merchant who is said to want sweet flag.
Now the snow-drifts are gone, they can search all the ground,
And Anna and Mercy with sharp eyes down-glancing
Show Father the places where the root may be found.

And Father and Mercy and Anna together
Heap up a horse-load to dry in the sun.
And then Father must carry it all to the merchant
In the far-away town when the drying is done.

(To Be Concluded Next Monday)

Making New Friends

Our Mail Bag

Here is an opportunity to make some new friends! We have letters this month from girls and boys in five states telling us that they would like to correspond with children who read this page. Such lovely letters they are, written by the children themselves and describing many interesting hobbies and other activities.

Ravenna, Ohio

Dear Editor:

I am a boy nine years old. I play the violin and I am interested in stamps. I would like to correspond with some one in a foreign country.

Your Monitor friend,
James J.

P. S.—Please excuse the writing. I am a beginner.

Matawan, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

I am a little girl ten years old. I would like to correspond with a little girl about my age, from anywhere in the world, especially from Holland and Ireland.

My greatest hobby is music. I also collect spoons and buttons.

I should be glad to help any little foreign girl with her stamp collection.

Lovingly,
Faith Ann K.

Amidon, North Dakota

Dear Editor:

I would like to correspond with a girl my age, one that lives on a farm. I like farm animals. I have a big white cat for a pet and we raise chickens and turkeys. I have a hen I set for myself. I am eight. Will some little girls write to me?

With love to all children in the Mail Bag, from Lucille B.

Rolling Bay, Washington

Dear Editor:

I am nine years of age. I live on Bainbrudge Island in Puget Sound. My hobbies are swimming, stamp collecting, music, dancing and picture taking.

I am interested especially in hearing from girls in England and Australia, but would like to hear from girls in my own country also.

Sincerely yours,
Gretanelle Rutschow O.

Teaneck, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

I am ten years old and would like to correspond with a girl in some other country or America. I would especially like to correspond in California.

My hobbies are dancing, singing, reading, music, pets, etc. I am in fifth grade in school. Joy D.

Amidon, North Dakota

Dear Editor:

I would like to correspond with any girl my age. I am eleven. I am interested in farm animals. We have a pet calf. There are six of us children. We each have baby animals for our pets. My sister Lucille is writing you also.

With love from
Gladys E. F.

Matawan, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

I am a little seven-year-old girl and would like to correspond with another little girl about my age.

I have a sister ten years old and we have most everything in common. I like to collect silver spoons. I also have started a button collection.

I'm especially interested in a friend from South America, Mexico, Hollywood, California, and Boston, the home of "Snubs."

Lovingly,
Carol L.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I would like to write to other little girls about nine or ten anywhere in the world. I would like very much to hear from little girls from Scotland and from Africa or Australia.

I am eight and a half; I like dolls from other countries and have some started for a collection. I like to read, too. My mother is helping me to spell the real big words but I can read them if I don't have to stop and think how to spell them first.

I am so glad that the Monitor has a Mail Bag for all of us children.

Your little friend,
Kaye C.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

Young Gardeners in London

"Oh, Miss, do you think this is a weed or can it be my seeds coming up?"

This is the eager question often put to the grown-up-in-charge of St. John's Vicarage garden at Bethnal Green, London, to which, as soon as afternoon school is over, children from the neighborhood hurry to tend eighty little garden plots that have been given over to them to do with as they please.

In Bethnal Green, a poor London borough, gardens are scarce, and only if you live on the ground floor of one of the large blocks of flats can you have a garden at home. That is why the Rev. J. Mackie, who loves all growing things, has made it possible for would-be gardeners living in flats above the ground floor to use a part of his garden.

The youngest of the gardening team proudly conducts visitors to where, in a neat row along the fence, the smallest plots lie—three feet by four feet, with paths in between. The seeds for these plots are bought with halfpennies which would otherwise be spent on sweets or the movies.

"These little things just coming up along the edge are parsley because it looks so pretty," said he, pointing with a grubby finger and an air of proprietorship.

Our small guide likes watering best. The tools and watering cans, supplied by the Bethnal Green Gardens Guild, are stacked neatly in a little shed in the corner of the ground—neatly, for who could leave a spade for someone to fall over when in white spidery letters on the walls appears the warning: "KEEP THIS SHED TIDY—PENALTY 1D."

The small boy picked up his watering can from the shed and strode over to the tap to fill it. On hot days he has to take his place at the end of a long queue. Looking in at the gate, and peeping through the fence, are eager candidates for vacant lots. Most of the children are so enthusiastic about their gardens that they go on tending them year after year, some even coming back in the evenings after work when school days are over, but it sometimes happens, for one reason or another, that a plot has to be given up, and then those on the waiting list get their chance.

One plot, larger than the others, is called the Kitchen Plot, and is looked after by the grown-up-in-charge in order that the children may have the joy of seeing vegetables grow. Great is the delight of each child when his or her turn comes round to carry home a bunch of produce from the Kitchen Plot.

Every year the Bethnal Green Gardens Guild offers prizes for the best children's gardens.

Drawn by Carroll Lane Fenton for The Christian Science Monitor

White-Throat and Buff Stopped Near the Weeds

The Bobwhite Family

By Edith M. Patch and Carroll Lane Fenton

White-throat walked among the weeds at the edge of a prairie pasture. He was eating tender leaves and seed pods. Sometimes he chased insects, jumping into the air to catch them. He also picked up seeds that had fallen to the ground.

As the sun became bright, White-throat stopped feeding and sat beneath a hazel bush. He seemed lazy and sleepy. Perhaps he was—but he was also wary. When a gray-blue hawk flew overhead, White-throat sat so very still that he looked like a heap of dry leaves. But when a cow passed, he merely glanced at her. He knew that cows ate grass and never tried to catch birds.

White-throat rested till late afternoon. Then he fluffed his feathers, smoothed them, and started across the pasture. He went a short way at a time, running and then stopping to listen. Then he ran and stopped again. At last he halted beside some milkweeds, standing as quietly as he could. He was waiting for Buff, his mate, who finally came from her nest among some prickly thistles.

Though Buff also was a bobwhite, she did not look like her husband. She had no black bands on the sides of her face, and very little black on her breast. Where White-throat was white, her feathers were buff. These differences showed plainly when the two birds sat side by side.

Among the Milkweeds

White-throat and Buff did not stay among the milkweeds where they met. They went to a thicket far away and began to eat supper.

After a few minutes the bobwhites came to some raspberry bushes. They hopped to the branches and ate the ripe fruit till they could not hold another berry. Then they cleaned their beaks, took dust baths, and Buff hurried back to the nest. White-throat did not go with her. He stopped beside the milkweeds where Buff had come to meet him.

The two bobwhites lived this way for more than three weeks. Then came an afternoon when Buff would not leave the nest. Her twelve white eggs were almost ready to hatch. She could hear the chicks call "peep" inside their shells. She also could tell when several shells were "pipped." This meant that the chicks had broken holes in them with their sharp beaks. The strongest chicks began to kick, moving the eggs about. Again and again Buff had to push them under her body.

Next morning, the chicks began to hatch. They were tiny, wet things when they came from the shells, but their down soon began to dry. They also wriggled, kicked and flapped their wings, till Mother Buff simply could not keep them covered. No matter how often she spread her wings and fluffed her feathers, the heads or feet of several baby chicks stuck out.

If all twelve of her babies had hatched in the morning, Buff might have led them away from the nest late that afternoon. But noon came before three egg shells even broke, and four o'clock passed before the last chick wriggled out of his shell. He was much too young and weak to travel, so Mother Buff and his eleven brothers and sisters had to stay in the nest that night.

When morning came, the chicks were ready to go. Though they weighed less than a quarter ounce each, they were strong enough to run about and pick up their own food. They began to scamper here and there, picking up seeds and nipping tender leaves. They also caught tiny insects and drank from big dew drops that hung on blades of grass.

When Buff and the chicks came to the milkweeds, they found that Father White-throat was waiting. He said Cu-cu-cu very softly and then gave a call like "We-are-here." Perhaps it meant "I am ready to help."

A Hiding Game

At least, White-throat did help Mother Buff take care of her twelve babies. He led them to good food; if they went too far, he called them back. If they began to run about in the open, he called Ick-ick-ick, very sharply. "Don't do that," this call seemed to mean. "Stay among the weeds and tall grass, where hungry hawks can't see you."

The chicks seemed to know all about hiding when their father told them to do so. They also saw and heard things which were very strange. There were butterflies that flew through the air, and bumblebees that buzzed about from one clover blossom to another. There were big red cows that said "Moo," and beetles that crawled on the ground. There also were grasshoppers with yellow-and-black wings. They jumped and flew with a loud clicking noise, or landed on the ground with a thump. The first chick that met one of these grasshoppers ran away as fast as she could go.

White-throat came to see what was wrong, but he did not run away. Instead, he caught the grasshopper and held it in his beak, saying Cu-cu-cu softly. When Buff came, he gave her the whole insect and then went to catch another for the chicks.

(An illustrated nature article by Dr. Patch and Dr. Fenton appears on this page on the second Monday every month.)

© Fox Photos

London Children Make Good Gardeners

Word Checkers

Take a seven-letter word for door catches, move the letters around and make a small bag for carrying school books.

Now change C to R, move the letters again and make ropes for holding or leading horses.

Now change A to E, move the letters and make a building for protection against rain or wind.

Now change L to F and move the letters to make a flood caused by melting snow.

Now change H to R and move the letters to make animals employed to hunt rats and rabbits.

Now change E to A, move the letters about and make beams supporting the roof of a house.

Now change F to C and move the letters to make the cup-shaped cavities of volcanoes.

Now change S to O, move the letters and make one who originates.

Now change O to E, alter the positions of the letters and make one who supplies food, amusement, etc.

Now change R to L and move the letters to make a sirup drained from sugar when being refined.

(Answers will be published on this page next Monday)

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The Home Forum

Clothes From Paris

I SUBMIT that it is perfectly possible for a woman to be unaware of the narrowness of her interests. Yet, if ever she needed proof, it might be found in the realization that the subject of clothes rouses in her no response. Lately someone remarked in my hearing that she did not mind denying herself food or books or flowers, but that she *did* find it hard to resist clothes; and this assertion brought me face to face with my own startling inadequacy. But there was one exception to my innate Spartanism and, as might be supposed, Paris was its mise-en-scène.

* * *

MOST WOMEN, FINDING themselves in Paris, instinctively seek out clothes; they seldom pause to consider how ignorant they are of what they wish or where they ought to seek it. Wilfully, blindly, they plunge ahead—usually buying at random garments which they imagine to be cheap, but in which they would not be seen at home; yet clothes that were made in Paris.

Well, I did not buy my gowns that way. As a matter of fact, I had been some months in Paris before I bought any clothes at all. There were innumerable matters of more moment to me: French conversation lessons, daily intercourse with French people in unfrequented parts of Paris who were still unselfconscious and deliciously debonair, expeditions to buy *pain d'épice* for tea from a favorite shop in the Faubourg-St.-Honoré, civilizing contacts with such museums as the Cluny and the Carnavalet, the endlessly fascinating task of getting acquainted with Paris—not just dashing recklessly about in taxis, but using familiarly the incredibly clean and quiet Metro and the little lurching busses which resemble toy Noah's Arks. Clothes could wait, but only for a certain length of time. Then, American clothes having turned shabby and too cumbersome for summer, I faced the challenge to replace them by their Parisian counterparts.

* * *

WHICH WAY TO turn? I patrolled the shop windows, and I observed the actions of friends who were at grips with the identical problem, and I read advertisements; at last I decided to approach a shop which, in those days, was little noticed, but which has since attained a degree of popularity. Time was spent in summoning up the courage to enter. I would walk down rue Castiglione into Place Vendôme, full circle around the Place before finally returning to rue Castiglione on the opposite side. Then I would cross to the fateful corner, where some silk blouses were set forth behind expansive plate glass. Yes, they were really distinguished blouses. One day I put my hand forcefully upon the horizontal brass door-handle and it yielded.

The shop people were, of course, all attention, yet not a shade too eager. Smartly gowned in trailing silk, a head woman escorted me to a seat. The carpet was agreeably thick and the sofa under the window luxurious. There I strove to compose myself, until the machinery was set in motion; for it was machinery, however casual and apparently spontaneous. Presently across the taupe carpet there moved willowy young creatures who wore the new season's models. They turned and they twisted, they advanced and retreated glidingly and in silence. Forms and colors were soft, melting and mellowing into a harmonious pattern. My head began to swim. I did not know in the least how I ought to behave, what it was expected that I should say.

* * *

AT LAST THERE was required some indication of my response to this loveliness, and I stammered: "Yes, most graceful. Altogether charming. But are they intended for me?"

At that all the salespeople became volubly staccato. They soothed me; they expostulated and reasoned and gestured. And the engaging young women models remained to bewitch me.

"Madame," protested the head saleswoman, "we will lengthen a panel here at the side; we will cut the neckline higher; we will do so and so and so. Madame shall see. It will suit her—oh, parfaitement!" Most astonishingly, Madame never doubted that it would.

The fittings were always entertaining experiences. I would have an appointment, of course, and would arrive accordingly. The shop people would be politely surprised. Finally: "But, yes, Madame, to be sure. It was so arranged. I shall see if the fitter is ready." Often I would wait half-an-hour or more, endlessly engrossed in the activities of the shop: shrill voices behind half-closed doors, exclamations of annoyance, stifled laughter, the slamming of a window, the patter of an overturned box of buttons on a parquet floor. And, when my fitting took place, what a lark! Chiefly I was delighted with the woman who supervised the proceedings: I seem to see her clad in black with accents of lemon yellow, and her hair tossing excitedly about in long titian strands.

* * *

UNDERLINGS ARRIVED, BEARING the partly finished gowns and often the titian-haired one would greet them with shrieks of derision. Did they suppose for a moment that there should be a pleat at that point on the shoulder? *Quelle horreur!* Rip it at once. Scissors? You will forget your own head next. Here are my own. What about that neck-line? As low as that? *Nevair* would Madame wear it so. Build it up at once—no, not with the material—with net, net, net! Had she learned nothing in the ten years she had been with this house? One might almost think— Perhaps it was as well that the impassioned stream of French could not always be followed by an American. What about the buckles for that dress of silver tissue for Madame? No buckles? But, yes—of course there were buckles. Mountains of them. Only go and search. Throwing all restraint to the winds, back would she fling those titian locks as she fairly roared: "Buckles, buckles, bring me buckles!"

Whereupon the underlings scurried in all directions, only to return presently with drawers, with boxes, with hands and aprons filled with buckles. They were strewn everywhere, over chairs and sofas, over the floor. One after another, they were tried and rejected. A small one of two glass balls did not seem so impossible; but it was flung at the cringing form of the underling responsible for it. That monstrosity? How dared they offer that to Madame? Take it away. An incredible buckle that. *Exactement comme deux yeux, n'est-ce pas?* And, against her will, the woman laughed explosively at her own wit.

* * *

TO ME THE fitters, when permitted to function, were marvels of skill. A pin here and another to catch up those folds. Their fingers were sure, and the work did not have to be done over. I was fascinated. Hardly could I govern my impatience for the next fittings, I who had never shown any interest in clothes. Indeed, even now the acquiring of the clothes had become so intriguing that the clothes themselves were relegated to secondary importance. Yet, when they were delivered, on the evening before my flight to London, I was entranced. Miraculously, when one recalled the hit-or-miss aspect of the fittings, the gowns were right—smart, but not extreme. Proudly I bore them off in the plane, shamelessly I used them to dazzle my friends in London. Gowns from Paris, they exclaimed. How fortunate you are!

The gowns were further transported to America and held up before a harassed Customs official who demanded reluctant duties. They had their brief period of glory in America, too. Now they are gone. But no, there is still one hanging at home in a dark corner—a black evening gown of heavy stiff figured satin, the one that was not to be cut too low. It is, of course, impossibly out-of-date. Yet there it stays quietly in the shadow. Now and then I bring it out into the light, shake my head and put it back in its retreat. After all, I say to myself, the gown did come from Paris.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

Salute to Sweden

(June, 1938)

How loud the guns sound on the Delaware!

It was not so three hundred years ago:
Instead of this bright, noisy festival,
This friendly crowd, this gay expectancy,
Only the forests, under a June sky,
And a still group of wondering Indians
Waited in silence on this very shore
While a small vessel, battered by the gales
Of many months spent on a pounding sea,
Found safe and welcome harborage at last.

So came the Swedes to settle this new land—
This fertile land along the Delaware!
At Hopokahacking treaties were drawn up—
Treaties of friendship and enduring peace—
Always the Minquas and the Lenapes
Looked on the Swedish settlers with delight:
Here were strong men who had no mind to drive
The hunted Indian from his native hills;
Men whose few words were honest and sincere;
Men who toiled long, from dawn to setting sun;
Who reared log-houses, leveled off the land;
Who looked upon the red-men as their friends
And taught them lessons from the precious Book;
Men who feared God and loved their fellowman.

Let the guns roar their thundering salute:
"Welcome, O Swedish travelers, to this shore!"

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG

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"THE OLD GUARD": *An Etching by Everett Scrogin*

THE artist's own title for this etching of his gives us sufficient clue to the setting and mood of his subject. "Wind" might indeed have been equally appropriate; for we can fairly feel the breath of the blast. Is this veteran tree clinging precariously to the edge of a canyon? Or is it perhaps high on a barren western mountainside? We are not told. And it does not really matter. For the etching itself is the thing: its vigor, its extraordinary sense of motion, its starkness. The etcher's needle has recorded all that for us, capably and unforgettably. The artist is himself a Kansan.

Thackeray Appreciated

TUCKED away in the compact paragraphs of introductions to special editions of the classics are pithy comments on the work of well-known authors. Bliss Perry has written one such, out of the fullness of his critical appreciation, in the introduction to a volume of excerpts from Thackeray's shorter works that was published many years ago by Doubleday & McClure, in a series called "Little Masterpieces." He says:

" 'The Book of Snobs' closes with a significant sentence: 'Fun is good, truth is still better, and love is best of all.' It sums up, with singular appropriateness, Thackeray's career as a man of letters. He began with fun: burlesque and roaring farce and witty parody. Then he set his hand to satire, and told for a while the bitter truth, tearing the mask away from hypocrisy and winning his first wide fame. He was Punchinello no longer; he was the author of 'Vanity Fair.' It was only then, with fun no less sincere for being less uproarious, and truth the more unerring for being told in love, that he turned real novelist, the novelist of 'Esmond' and 'The Newcomes.' Last of all, the necessity of writing a monthly essay during his editorship of 'The Cornhill Magazine' produced the 'Roundabout Papers,' where surely there is fun enough and truth enough, but where the spirit of love is nevertheless supreme. The 'Roundabout Papers,' are discursive, reminiscent, inimitable talk, enriched by a life-time's commerce with what is best in books and in society, touched now and then by a natural melancholy, yet uttered with all the old grace and with a new gentleness. To compare them with 'The Yellowplush Papers' or 'The Book of Snobs' is to observe the ripening of a character as well as the maturing of a mind."

Sunrise on the Slough

THERE was no perfume like the smell of prairie air before dawn, and the weather could not have been finer. At the Peters' shanty the excited young ones climbed into the wagon box and Mary crowded closer to make room for Nettie on the seat. Mrs. Peters handed up a package of picnic lunch; . . . she was pleased to see her children setting out for a good time.

They all helped push the wagon up the railroad embankment. Crossing the slough on the tracks saved the long trip around it. They walked ahead of the racketing jolting wagon, David leading the team, until the scene became so strange and beautiful that they stopped. They stood silent in the stillness, looking.

The whole world was black and gray. Almost level with the narrow track, the silvery gray water stretched far on both sides. Thin black stalks of grass, curved or sharply broken, thrust up through its edges. The land was a black rim beyond, and over it hung the morning star, bright silver.

Silently the water became pure silver, the land a darker gray than the sky. The great star lost its brightness and melted into growing light. A spark of fire twinkled and spread on the edge of the world, suddenly the whole air twittered with bird calls, gilt wind-ripples ran across the silver water. The round sun sprang up.

As long as they lived, none of them ever forgot that sunrise on the slough. They never forgot that whole day, but when they spoke of it, one or another always said, "Remember the sunrise on the slough?"—From "Free Land," by ROSE WILDER LANE. (New York: Viking.)

Mountains

RIDGE against ridge, line upon tender line,
Those sculptured mountain ranges rise afar;
So clear and bright when morning breaks they shine,
So dreamlike when the rose and purple veil
Of evening shrouds them, and anon a star
Glimmers above some peak, remote and pale.
But yet those slopes are friendly, and disclose
Valleys beneath that blossom as the rose,
Guarded by yonder sheltering arms above:
So the great mother, nature, pictures love.

ALMA G. V. HARRISON

True Discrimination

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Apostle Paul voiced a cry which has often gone out from the hearts of men, when he said (Romans 7:24), "O wretched man that I am! who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" Who or what shall deliver me from sin, suffering, misery, failure? Paul found his answer in the truth, and, with a grateful heart he declared (25), "I thank God through Jesus Christ our Lord."

Let us consider the dominion which was expressed by Christ Jesus. He vanquished evil through identifying himself with God, good. He healed all manner of sickness; he raised the dead; he proved the abundance of ever-present good by feeding the hungry multitudes; and on one occasion he fulfilled his civic obligations by informing Peter where to find the necessary tribute money.

The power of God did not cease to be manifested with the ascension of Jesus, for it was utilized by his disciples, Paul, and many others who did mighty works similar to those of our Master.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, makes it incumbent upon her followers that they, too, demonstrate God's power by emulating the works of Christ Jesus and his disciples, thus saving themselves and others from the dire experiences of human existence. She places the means of salvation on a spiritually mental basis, and writes on page 332 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "Christ is the true idea voicing good, the divine message from God to men speaking to the human consciousness," thereby revealing the spiritual fact that the wonderful works of Christ Jesus were accomplished by God-inspired thought. The spiritual consciousness of Christ Jesus reflected perfectly infinite, divine Mind. It necessarily follows, then, that when Christ Jesus destroyed evil through God-governed thinking, he proved that evil is neither real nor true.

Students of Christian Science are also learning the unreality of sickness and sin, and are proving this today. They differentiate in their thinking between the suggestions of the carnal mind and the true ideas of God, by applying the following statements on page 88 of Science and Health: "How are veritable ideas to be distinguished from illusions? By learning the origin of each. Ideas are emanations from the divine Mind. Thoughts, proceeding from the brain or from matter, are offshoots of mortal mind; they are mortal material beliefs. Ideas are spiritual, harmonious, and eternal."

So-called mortal mind would defraud men, robbing them of their God-given dominion. Whence, one may ask, comes this mortal mind, since there is only one Mind, and that good? Christian Science teaches, as did Christ Jesus, that mortal mind "is a liar." It is a counterfeit, having no reality.

Let us use an illustration to make clear the fact just stated. No one believes that a counterfeit coin had its origin in the mint. Even if many people fail to perceive its falsity, nothing can ever make it genuine or valuable. Similarly, no amount of credence given to evil, as evidenced in sickness or sin, can ever make evil real or true. As a counterfeit coin borrows its stamp from the true coin, so evil claims to borrow the stamp of intelligence from the one Mind. It is significant that, even as makers of spurious coins suffer imprisonment, so one who believes in evil as real suffers from physical or moral discord. Even as a false coin is detected and taken out of circulation, so we must discriminate in our thinking, honoring only those thoughts which come from God.

Most people will concede that wrong thinking produces inharmony. It is not uncommon for human beings to attribute physical discord to worried or anxious thinking. Thoughts of hatred and their allies, resentment, anger, and bitterness, are believed to result in the poisoning of the bodily system and to cause derangement of natural functions. It is not surprising to note that fear of a particular disease has sometimes ultimated in the development of such a disease.

Thus it will be seen how necessary it is to watch one's thinking. Admitting good and pure ideas, and refusing admittance to disease and fear-laden thoughts, we can rejoice in the affluence of harmony. Watching is not difficult when we remember that good is natural to man; when we keep watch affirmatively and not negatively; when we watch for good and not evil. A bank clerk does not devote his time to watching out for counterfeit coin. His familiarity with the true enables him readily to detect and reject the false.

What benefit lies in mental discrimination! Unrealities such as discouragement and despair disappear when one learns that all true ideas come from God, and by reason of their divine source are healthy, holy, calm, strong, pure, free, lovely. We may rejoice to find in our own experience of restored health, vigor, joyousness, and success that the Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus" is operative today.

Thus we prove the truth of Mrs. Eddy's words in Science and Health (p. 469): "Mind is God. The exterminator of error is the great truth that God, good, is the *only* Mind, and that the supposititious opposite of infinite Mind—called *devil* or *evil*—is not Mind, is not Truth, but error, without intelligence or reality."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

ΑΛΗΘΗΣ ΔΙΑΚΡΙΣΙΣ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ὁ Ἀπόστολος Παῦλος ἐξέβαλε κραυγὴν πολλάκις ἐξελθοῦσαν ἀπὸ τὰς καρδίας τῶν ἀνθρώπων, ὅταν εἶπε (πρὸς Ρωμαίους 7:24), "ταλαίπωρος ἐγὼ ἄνθρωπος· τίς με ῥύσεται ἐκ τοῦ σώματος τοῦ θανάτου τούτου;" Ποῖος ἤ τι θὰ μὲ λυτρώσῃ ἀπὸ τὴν ἁμαρτίαν, τὴν ὀδύνην, τὴν ἀθλιότητα, τὴν ἀποτυχίαν; Ὁ Παῦλος ἠῦρε τὴν ἀπάντησίν του εἰς τὴν ἀληθείαν, καὶ, μὲ εὐγνώμονα καρδίαν διεκήρυξε (25), "εὐχαριστῶ τῷ Θεῷ διὰ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ τοῦ Κυρίου ἡμῶν."

Ἂς προσέξωμεν τὴν ἐξουσίαν ἡ ὁποία ἐξεφράζετο ὑπὸ τοῦ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ. Ἐνίκησε τὸ κακὸν ταυτίζων ἑαυτὸν πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν, τὸ καλόν. Ἐθεράπευε πᾶσαν ἀσθένειαν· ἀνίστα τοὺς νεκροὺς· ἀπέδειξε τὴν ἀφθονίαν τοῦ πάντοτε παρόντος καλοῦ τρέφων τὰ πεινῶντα πλήθη· καὶ εἰς μίαν περίπτωσιν ἐξεπλήρωσε τὰς ἀστικάς του ὑποχρεώσεις ὑποδείξας εἰς τὸν Πέτρον ποῦ νὰ εὕρῃ τὰ ἀναγκαιοῦντα χρήματα διὰ τὸν φόρον.

Ἡ δύναμις τοῦ Θεοῦ δὲν ἔπαυσε νὰ ἐκδηλοῦται μὲ τὴν ἀνάληψιν τοῦ Ἰησοῦ, διότι ἐχρησιμοποιήθη ὑπὸ τῶν μαθητῶν του, τοῦ Παύλου, καὶ πολλῶν ἄλλων οἵτινες ἔκαμαν σπουδαῖα ἔργα παρόμοια πρὸς τὰ τοῦ Διδασκάλου.

Ἡ Mary Baker Eddy, ἡ Ἀνακαλύπτρια καὶ Ἱδρύτρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, θεωρεῖ καθῆκον τῶν ὀπαδῶν της νὰ ἀποδεικνύουν καὶ αὐτοὶ τὴν δύναμιν τοῦ Θεοῦ μιμούμενοι τὰ ἔργα τοῦ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ καὶ τῶν μαθητῶν του, σώζοντες οὕτω ἑαυτοὺς καὶ ἄλλους ἀπὸ τὴν ὀλεθρίαν πεῖραν τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης ὑπάρξεως. Στηρίζει τὰ μέσα τῆς σωτηρίας ἐπὶ βάσεως πνευματικῶς νοερᾶς, καὶ γράφει εἰς τὴν σελίδα 332 τοῦ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" ('Επιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν), "ὁ Χριστὸς εἶναι ἡ ἀληθινὴ ἰδέα, ἡ ἐκφράζουσα τὸ καλόν, τὸ θεῖον μήνυμα ἐκ τοῦ Θεοῦ πρὸς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους, τὸ ὁμιλοῦν εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην συνείδησιν," ἀποκαλύπτουσα τοιουτοτρόπως τὸ πνευματικὸν γεγονὸς ὅτι τὰ θαυμάσια ἔργα τοῦ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ κατωρθοῦντο ἀπὸ Θεόπνευστον σκέψιν. Ἡ πνευματικὴ συνείδησις τοῦ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ ἀντηνάκλα τελείως τὸν ἄπειρον, θεῖον Νοῦν. Κατ'ἀνάγκην ἄρα ἔπεται ὅτι ὅταν ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς κατέστρεφε τὸ κακὸν μὲ Θεο-καθέρνητον τρόπον τοῦ σκέπτεσθαι, ἀπεδείκνυεν ὅτι το κακὸν δὲν εἶναι οὔτε πραγματικὸν οὔτε ἀληθές.

Οἱ σπουδασταὶ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἐπίσης μανθάνουν τὴν μὴ πραγματικότητα τῆς ἀσθενείας καὶ τῆς ἁμαρτίας, καὶ ἀποδεικνύουν τοῦτο σήμερον. Κάμνουν εἰς τὴν σκέψιν των διαστολὴν μεταξὺ τῶν ὑποβολῶν τοῦ σαρκίνου νοῦ καὶ τῶν ἀληθινῶν ἰδεῶν τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἐφαρμόζοντες τὰς εἰς τήν σελίδα 88 τοῦ Science and Health ('Επιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία) ἐξῆς ἐκθέσεις: "Πῶς δυνάμεθα νά διακρίνωμεν τὰς ἀληθινὰς ἰδέας ἀπὸ τὰς πλάνας; Μανθάνοντες τὴν καταγωγὴν ἑκάστης. Αἱ ἰδέαι εἶναι ἀπόρροιαι τοῦ θείου Νοῦ. Σκέψεις προερχόμεναι ἀπὸ τὸν ἐγκέφαλον ἤ ἀπὸ ὕλην, εἶναι βλαστοὶ τοῦ θνητοῦ νοῦ· εἶναι θνηταὶ ὑλικαὶ δοξασίαι. Αἱ ἰδέαι εἶναι πνευματικαί, ἁρμονικαί, καὶ αἰώνιοι."

Ὁ λεγόμενος θνητὸς νοῦς θὰ ἐξηπάτα τοὺς ἀνθρώπους, κλέπτων ἀπὸ αὐτοὺς τὴν Θεόδοτον ἐξουσίαν των. Πόθεν, δυνατὸν νὰ ἐρωτήσῃ κανείς, ἔρχεται ὁ θνητὸς αὐτὸς νοῦς, ἀφοῦ ὑπάρχει μόνον ἕνας Νοῦς, καὶ αὐτὸς καλός; Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη διδάσκει, ὅπως ἔκαμε καὶ ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς, ὅτι ὁ θνητὸς νοῦς εἶναι "ψεύστης." Εἶναι παραποίησις μὴ ἔχουσα πραγματικότητα.

Πρὸς διασάφησιν τοῦ γεγονότος τούτου ἂς χρησιμοποιήσωμεν τὸ ἑξῆς παράδειγμα. Κανεὶς δὲν πιστεύει ὅτι ἕνα κίβδηλον νόμισμα παρήχθη εἰς τὸ νομισματοκοπεῖον. Ἀκόμη καὶ ἂν πολλοὶ δὲν τὸ ἀντιλαμβάνονται ὡς κίβδηλον, τίποτε δὲν μπορεῖ νὰ τὸ κάμῃ γνήσιον ἢ νὰ τοῦ δώσῃ ἀξίαν. Ὁμοίως, ἀρονδήποτε καὶ ἂν φαίνεται ἔχδηλον τὸ κακὸν εἰς ἀσθένειαν καὶ ἁμαρτίαν, καὶ ὁσηδήποτε πίστις καὶ ἂν δίδεται εἰς αὐτὸ, δὲν μποροῦν ποτὲ νὰ κάμουν τὸ κακὸν πραγματικὸν ἢ ἀληθές. Ὅπως ἕνα κίβδηλον νόμισμα δανείζεται τὸν τύπον του ἀπὸ τὸ ἀληθινὸν νόμισμα, οὕτω καὶ τὸ κακὸν ἀξιοῖ ὅτι δανείζεται τὸν τύπον τῆς νοημοσύνης ἀπὸ τὸν ἕνα Νοῦν. Εἶναι σημαντικὸν ὅτι, ὅπως οἱ παραχαράκται νομισμάτων φυλακίζονται, οὕτω καὶ ὅστις πιστεύει εἰς τὸ κακὸν ὡς πραγματικὸν πάσχει ἀπὸ φυσικὴν ἢ ἠθικὴν δυσαρμονίαν. Ὅπως ἕνα κίβδηλον νόμισμα ἀνακαλύπτεται καὶ ἀποσύρεται τῆς κυκλοφορίας, οὕτω καὶ ἡμεῖς πρέπει νὰ κάμνωμεν διάκρισιν τῶν σκέψεών μας, τιμῶντες μόνον τὰς σκέψεις ἐκείνας αἱ ὁποῖαι ἔρχονται ἀπὸ τὸν Θεόν.

Πολλοὶ ὁμολογοῦν ὅτι ὁ κακὸς τρόπος τοῦ σκέπτεσθαι παράγει δυσαρμονίαν. Δὲν εἶναι ἀσύνηθες διὰ τὰ ἀνθρώπινα ὄντα νὰ ἀποδίδουν τὴν φυσικὴν δυσαρμονίαν εἰς στενοχώρους ἢ ἀνησύχους σκέψεις. Σκέψεις μίσους καὶ οἱ σύμμαχοί των, ἀγανάκτησις, ὀργὴ καὶ πικρία, πιστεύεται ὅτι καταλήγουν εἰς δηλητηρίασιν τοῦ σωματικοῦ ὀργανισμοῦ καὶ προξενοῦν διατάραξιν τῶν φυσικῶν λειτουργιῶν. Δὲν εἶναι ἐκπληκτικὸν νὰ σημειώσωμεν ὅτι ὁ φόβος μιᾶς ἀσθενείας ἔχει ἐνίοτε ἐπιφέρει τὴν ἀσθένειαν ταύτην.

Τοιουτοτρόπως βλέπομεν πόσον ἀναγκαῖον εἶναι νὰ φρουρῇ κανεὶς τὸν τρόπον τοῦ σκέπτεσθαί του. Παραδεχόμενοι καλὰς καὶ ἁγνὰς ἰδέας, καὶ ἀρνούμενοι νὰ παραδεχθῶμεν ἀσθένειαν καὶ σκέψεις φορτωμένας ἀπὸ φόβον, δυνάμεθα νὰ χαίρωμεν εἰς πλοῦτον ἁρμονίας. Ἡ φρούρησις δὲν εἶναι δύσκολος ὅταν ἐνθυμηθῶμεν ὅτι τὸ καλὸν εἶναι φυσικὸν εἰς τὸν ἄνθρωπον· ὅταν φρουρῶμεν καταφατικῶς καὶ ὄχι ἀρνητικῶς· ὅταν φρουρῶμεν διὰ τὸ καλὸν καὶ ὄχι διὰ τὸ κακόν. Ἕνας τραπεζιτικὸς δὲν ἀφιερώνει τὸν καιρὸν του εἰς τὸ νὰ προφυλάσσεται ἀπὸ τὸ κίβδηλον νόμισμα· Ἡ ἐξοικείωσίς του μὲ τὸ ἀληθὲς τὸν κάμνει ἱκανὸν νὰ ἀνακαλύπτῃ καὶ ἀπορίπτῃ ταχέως τὸ ψευδές·

Πόσον εὐεργετικὴ εἶναι ἡ νοερὰ διάκρισις! Μὴ πραγματικότητες ὡς ἡ ἀποθάρρυνσις καὶ ἡ ἀπελπισία ἐξαφανίζονται ὅταν μάθῃ κανεὶς ὅτι ὅλαι αἱ ἀληθιναὶ ἰδέαι ἔρχονται ἀπὸ τὸν Θεὸν, καὶ λόγῳ τῆς θείας των πηγῆς εἶναι ὑγιεῖς, ἅγιαι, ἥρεμοι ἰσχυραί, ἁγναί, ἐλεύθεραι, ἀξιαγάπητοι. Δυνάμεθα νὰ χαίρωμεν διότι ἀπὸ τὴν ἰδικήν μας πεῖραν (ἀποκατάστασιν ὑγείας, ῥώμην, χαρὰν, καὶ ἐπιτυχίαν), εὑρίσκομεν ὅτι ὁ Νοῦς ὁ ὁποῖος ἦτο "καὶ ἐν Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ" ἐνεργεῖ καὶ σήμερον.

Οὕτω ἀποδεικνύομεν τὴν ἀλήθειαν τῶν λόγων τῆς Mrs. Eddy εἰς τὸ Science and Health (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία σελὶς 469): "'Ο Νοῦς εἶναι Θεός. Ὁ ἐκριζωτὴς τῆς πλάνης εἶναι ἡ μεγάλη ἀλήθεια ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς, τὸ καλὸν, εἶναι ὁ μόνος Νοῦς, καὶ ὅτι τὸ ὑποβολιμαῖον ἀντίθετον τοῦ ἀπείρου Νοῦ —τὸ λεγόμενον διάβολος ἢ κακὸν—δὲν εἶναι Νοῦς, δὲν εἶναι Ἀλήθεια, ἀλλὰ πλάνη, ἄνευ νοημοσύνης ἢ πραγματικότητος."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 11, 1938

Boston Extends Cordial Welcome to Swedish Royal Visitors

By a Staff Photographer

Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf and Princess Louise

Above Is an Interior View of Boston Garden During the Exercises Held in Honor of the Royal Visitors, Who Are Spending Several Days in Boston and Vicinity

Entire World In Revolution Institute Hears

Friedrich Finds Wars and Purges Are Merely Symptoms of Change

Wellesley Forum

Brotherhood of Man Will Replace Capitalism, Professor Says

By John L. Blackman, Jr.
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 11—The ordinary citizen may readily understand military conflicts, political purges, assassinations, and the struggle over governmental theories, which today are engrossing the world, if he sees they are merely symptoms of an underlying revolutionary change affecting every nation, according to Dr. Carl J. Friedrich, Professor of Government at Harvard University.

This basic change, which lies behind the headlines of the world's news, is one that affects "everything and all," including the economic, political, and moral fields, Dr. Friedrich told the Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley College today.

America's Part

Dr. Friedrich addressed more than 100 teachers, students, businessmen, and others who are residing for two weeks on the green slopes of this College campus in an effort to find out what part the American citizen can play in the world situation.

The Institute — second summer conference to be held here—opened over the week end.

Both past and future events can best be understood if seen as merely indications of a more fundamental change—the passing of an old order and the birth of a new, declared the Harvard professor, who has just returned from a study of the critical diplomatic and economic situation in Europe.

"All signs point toward this conclusion," he said: "an old order is collapsing; a new one is struggling to be born.

World-wide Commonwealth

"The old order which is passing away is the world dominated by a Europe organized into separate national states jealous of their power, their sovereignty. The new order, which is struggling to be born is a world-wide commonwealth of nations.

"The old passing order is the 'capitalism' of separate private enterprises jealous of their profit. The new emerging order is a commonwealth of the people. The old faith was a faith in the individual man, the new faith is a faith in the brotherhood of man."

Clashes between Fascism and democracy, Socialism and capitalism, which are argued in civil wars in some countries and in newspaper columns in others, are "part of the physiognomy of our time," members of the Institute were told.

"Whether we like them or dislike them, support them or fight them, they are part of the pattern of a society undergoing fundamental change. As contrasted with basic trends of which these movements are outward manifestations, such matters as the Versailles treaty, or even the responsibility for the outbreak of the War, pale into insignificance. Those were portentous events, but they were mere symptoms of the underlying decomposition of European, of Western society.

Incredible Events

"The incredible brutalities we have been witnessing since the War are a vivid expression of the moral, as well as economic and political chaos. The murders of Erzberger and Rathenau, of Liebknecht and Luxemburg, the persecution of the German Jews, the blood-purges of Hitler and Stalin, the civil war in Spain, the looting of Abyssinia and China . . . it is a never-ending list of terrors which would have seemed incredible 50 years ago.

"There are those who see us inexorably lapsing back into barbarism.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Governor to Submit Supplementary Budget

In Boston Today

Hurley to Deliver Message in Person

A possible end to the stay-at-home strike now being employed by the Massachusetts Legislature against Gov. Charles F. Hurley to force him to accede to its financial demands was seen in an announcement today that the Governor will submit a supplementary budget tomorrow.

The Governor's Secretary, Paul C. Ryan, declared that the supplementary budget will be submitted directly after Governor Hurley delivers a special message on unemployment relief to the joint session of the Legislature called for tomorrow noon.

A supplementary budget is what the dominantly Republican Legislature has been waiting for. According to Republican leaders, a bond issue such as was contained in the Governor's two previous attempts to obtain a program for unemployment relief is not wanted. They have demanded a complete financial program on which their action is necessary.

Accordingly, when Governor Hurley begins his address (which will be broadcast to Massachusetts citizens at noon over Stations WEEI and WBZ, Republican members of the House and Senate will listen carefully for mention of a bond issue.

Before the Legislature adjourned to begin the strike, the Governor sent in two special messages outlining two unemployment relief programs, neither of which met with approval.

The first message asked for a $23,625,000 bond issue for relief of the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Illegal Voting Inquiry Begins

The Suffolk County Grand Jury today opened investigations of illegal voting charges in Boston with the summoning of the first witnesses in a case that is expected to plumb to the bottom frequent allegations that Boston's voting lists are burdened with hundreds of fictitious persons and voters registered from vacant lots, garages and abandoned industrial plants.

Illegal voting charges came to a head last Fall when Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, despite a clear-cut victory, echoed the oft-repeated challenge of false listings and forged police records. It is charged that as many as 5000 names are illegally registered on Boston's voting lists.

Today, the Grand Jury called 10 of the dozens of witnesses who will be heard during the next two to three days. They will include handwriting experts, police officials and election commissioners. Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timulty has taken a personal hand in the investigations.

The Grand Jury will report to the Suffolk Superior Court for or against criminal action. The only court action in the case to date was the trial of James Murphy, a telephone company worker, who was released on bail in the Municipal Court and held subject to call.

Better Late Than Never for 'Peddy'

The world seemed rather large and very lonesome to eight-year-old "Peddy" Bruce this morning when she landed all alone at the Mystic Pier aboard the Newfoundland, from St. John's, where she had been visiting her grandmother. For no one was at the pier to meet her and for a moment it seemed to steamship line officials that they were going to have a little refugee on their hands.

Little Perpetua Mary Bruce (she said her folks called her "Peddy") knew her name, but she didn't know why there was no one to meet her at the pier. And just as the immigration officials were at the height of their questionings, in strode a tall taxicab driver out of New Bedford who gave his name as Antone Sylvia and said he had come to claim the lone traveler.

"Peddy's" downcast eyes brightened at the sight of Antone, who said he was an old friend of Captain and Mrs. Edward Bruce of New Bed-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Harvard Pays Honor to Swedish Prince

(Continued from Page 1)

ware bowls taken out of the cases for closer inspection.

It was noted, too, that the Prince stopped, carefully studied and then smiled over an ancient Persian illumination entitled, "Iskander's Iron Warriors defeat the army of Fur of Hind."

What thoughts he held while glancing at this grotesque picture of war one can only imagine. Perhaps he thought of his namesake, the first Gustavus Adolphus, Sweden's great Warrior King, who knit the State which the Prince Gustaf of today later referred to in his remarks upon Sweden's uninterrupted economic advance since the fifteenth century.

After the Fogg tour, the party walked across Harvard Yard to University Hall, where faculty members, attired in academic robes lent color to the scene, as did the blue and gold flag of Sweden, the Stars and Stripes of the United States, and the banner of Harvard.

This was about the only color visible, except for the summery gowns of the ladies, for the Prince followed the practice he has established on this American visit and wore a gray double-breasted suit having a wide stripe.

The Price has wonthe admiration of his Boston hosts for his kindliness, courteous interest in everything called to his attention, and lack of "fuss and feathers." The incident of the suit illustrates the point. He likes it; he wears it. The fact it causes comment doesn't matter.

It was this same way, members of his party pointed out, with the question of social drinking.

Once as a young officer, so the story goes, he overheard some other officers talking. One remarked: "This Crown Prince would be a jolly chap if he would only drink a little more."

Instead of giving in to this suggestion, the Prince then and there decided that if his popularity depended upon his drinking he would be unpopular. He has been a teetotaler ever since; but from all accounts this fact has increased rather than lessened his popularity.

In University Hall, the meeting was called to order by Dr. Reginald Fitz, University Marshal. The Glee Club sang a choral by Bach. Jerome D. Greene, Secretary of the Harvard Corporation, made the degree presentation, noting that Swedes were among the very first settlers of the New World, that aside from the recognition the degree betokens for his Nation and its part in the settlement of America, the Prince was entitled to recognition on his own behalf for his scholarship and for his aid to the arts and sciences of Sweden. The degree was then conferred by Dr. Conant.

The Crown Prince then read a brief address recounting Sweden's efforts to expand world trade, solve the problems of labor and unemployment, and contribute to world peace.

The Crown Prince spoke of the circumstance that in Sweden there are not only unions for workers, but also unions for employers. Both sides, he emphasized, are rather well organized.

While carefully avoiding comparisons with the United States, it was obvious the Prince was suggesting that perhaps some of the things Sweden has been able to work out for itself while comparatively free from much of the war and economic stress that has been a problem elsewhere might be a guide to America and other countries.

Particularly in this vein might be mentioned his recounting of Sweden's 30 years' experience in developing old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, and other items of social legislation which are so new to the United States.

Following luncheon with Dr. Conant, the party planned to visit Peabody Museum as a guest of Donald Scott, Director, and the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum in the Fenway.

The Prince and Princess visited Boston once before. It was in 1926, when the pair made a round-the-world tour.

Swedish Royal Visitors at Boston Garden: Page 11.

Port of Boston Shows $500,000 Gain in Imports

Port of Boston Business

Gains of more than $500,000 in value of imports for consumption at the Port of Boston were recorded last week over the previous week, showing further progress in the upward swing, according to figures disclosed today by Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs. Even more significant to the customs officials was the gain of $100,000 in duties collected last week over the previous seven days.

Exports, too, were distinctly up, the value of Boston's exports last week being $362,742, one of the largest weeks in recent months.

Imports included seasonal foodstuffs, particularly "hot weather" salad ingredients. Quantities of canned tuna fish and crabmeat from Japan, fresh live lobster from Nova Scotia, and canned pineapple from Cuba, not to mention heavy pineapple shipments from Hawaii, arrived this past week assuring an ample supply for summer picnic parties.

Wood pulp in large volume arrived that the public might not be denied their daily paper. Cocoa bean from the Gold Coast of Africa constituted a big item in imports of the week, and wool imports increased from 100,746 pounds a week ago to 364,330 pounds last week.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending July 9, 1938	Year Ago
Imports for consump.	$2,242,218	$4,388,416
Imports for warehouse	139,685	436,450
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	282,409	523,829
Duties collected	238,510	608,491
Wool imports (pounds)	364,330	332,715
	Fiscal Year July 1 to July 9	Year Ago
Wool imports (pounds)	465,076	570,912
Duties collected	$375,201	$801,800

Farley in Person Assured for Maine

WATERVILLE, Maine, July 11 (AP)—James A. Farley, the Democratic Party's chief strategist, will lend a hand in the Maine election campaign, F. Harold Dubord said here yesterday.

Mr. Dubord said he had a letter from the National Committee Chairman promising to be in Maine sometime between Aug. 16 and Sept. 12, State Election Day.

State Ponders Test in Court Of New Haven

Massachusetts May Claim Full Jurisdiction Over Old Colony Line

Ruling for Road

Federal Judge Signs Order for Abandonment of 88 Passenger Stops

A court test to determine whether the Federal Government or Massachusetts has jurisdiction over operation of railroad lines operating entirely within the boundary of the State was held possible today following the order handed down by a Federal Court directing the New Haven Railroad to abandon 88 stations in Massachusetts. Five in Rhode Island were also affected.

The New Haven officials, meanwhile, announced abandonments would go into effect next Sunday.

Judge Carroll C. Hincks of the Federal District Court at New Haven, Conn., directed the abandonments Saturday on a petition filed by interests of the Old Colony Line, on the ground Old Colony assets were being wasted by operation of these stations. The Judge pointed out that passenger service was operated at a loss of $2,636,140 in 1937. Today, New Haven officials announced the passenger service curtailment would save $650,000 a year.

Commission Hearings

The judge's order came while the State Public Utilities Commission was considering a previously-filed petition of the New Haven road for abandonment of the 88 stations in Massachusetts.

The Commission has been holding hearings for more than four months and, according to J. Burke Sullivan, chairman, was only half way through the case. Mr. Sullivan said that the Federal Court order "takes jurisdiction out of the Commission's hands in this matter."

However, he pointed out that when the New Haven Road starts to abandon the stations, the Commission, after hearings, can order restoration of the service and place the order in the hands of the Attorney General for enforcement. If the road refuses to recognize the Commission's authority, a test case may be filed in either the State Superior Court or Supreme Judicial Court. The case might later go to the United States Supreme Court.

Edward A. Pecce, Assistant Attorney General, who has represented passengers in fighting against curtailment of service, was considering the next step. He stated that several courses of action are open. One of the available courses is an appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals seeking to overturn Judge Hincks' order, while another method is that outlined by Mr. Sullivan.

Conference Slated

Mr. Pecce said he would reveal his decision later in the day after he conferred with various interested parties, including Paul A. Dever, Attorney General.

Meanwhile, it could not be determined what the New Haven officials' next step would be. Some Statehouse authorities believed the New Haven would withdraw its petition before the State Commission for abandonment of the stations. This action, they said, would be logical inasmuch as the road, having received an order from a Federal Court, considers State-approval unnecessary.

Commission members are undecided whether to continue hearings on the petition or to wait further action by the Attorney General.

Abraham C. Webber, member of the Commission, declared the State had the sole authority over the Old Colony Line, basing his opinion on a previous case decided by the United States Supreme Court in favor of California, in 1931. He contended the Commission should proceed with its hearings regardless of

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Poor Fernald Showing in Maine Laid to 'Criticism' Campaign

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 11—Official returns tabulated by the Governor and Council show Gov. Lewis O. Barrows, with 72,927 votes in the recent Maine primary, had a commanding lead of 48,413 over State Senator Roy L. Fernald whose 25,514 votes proved a distinct disappointment to supporters of the outspoken campaigner who provided the sole fireworks of an otherwise dull primary. Ex-Gov. Louis J. Brann (D), unopposed, polled 27,375 votes as Governor Barrows' September opponent.

"Smearing" Unpopular

No political observers had picked Senator Fernald to defeat the Governor, but his failure to reach the 35,000 mark proved a disappointment to the anti-Barrows group and likely will result in a shift of tactics in the Democratic camp as far as campaign plans are concerned. The opposition likely will soft pedal any plans to conduct a "smear Barrows" campaign similar to Senator Fernald's campaign of criticism.

Foremost in any attempt to explain Senator Fernald's unfavorable showing must come the age-old custom of a courtesy second term to the incumbent of a Governor's office. Had Senator Fernald waited until 1940 his chances would have been enhanced greatly, particularly as his re-election to the State Senate from his home district would have been assured, affording him opportunity to continue his economy campaign during another Legislative session.

His defeat also may be taken as an indication that to be branded a "liberal" in Conservative Maine, even if being a "liberal" one remains a Republican, is tantamount to disappointment as an office-seeker. Senator Fernald was branded a "liberal" and worse, a "radical," despite his insistence that his only radicalism lay in certain sharp changes in administration for the sake of economy. Maine's well established conservatism will cause Democratic leaders to avoid New Dealisms in the present campaign.

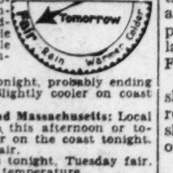
Economy Issue Welcome

Contributing to Senator Fernald's defeat, however, is one factor over which he had absolute control, and that, it is generally agreed, is his outspokenness. The average Maine voter does not care for anything which may smack of "mud-slinging" in politics, and some of Mr. Fernald's remarks, particularly in dragging the issue of State Automobile Registration Bureau robbery into the picture, fell easily into that category of campaigning. It might be said that had Senator Fernald heeded advice of some of his friends and limited his campaigning to the popular economy issue on which he was notably well advised, the re-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Unsettled and threatening this afternoon and tonight, probably with an occasional local thundershower; not quite so warm tonight. Tuesday generally fair and moderately warm; gentle to moderate variable winds becoming southwest or west.

Maine: Showers tonight, probably ending Tuesday morning. Slightly cooler on coast tonight.

New Hampshire and Massachusetts: Local thundershowers late this afternoon or tonight; slightly cooler on the coast tonight. Tuesday generally fair.

Vermont: Showers tonight. Tuesday fair. Not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island: Local thundershowers this afternoon or tonight; slightly cooler tonight. Tuesday generally fair.

Connecticut: Local thundershowers this afternoon or tonight; not much change in temperature; Tuesday generally fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate shifting winds becoming southwest or west, and overcast weather with local showers tonight; Tuesday generally fair preceded by showers over the extreme north portion.

Weather Outlook for the Period July 11 to July 16, 1938, Inclusive—North and Middle Atlantic States: Generally fair weather is probable except showers middle of the week. Somewhat warmer about Tuesday, and cooler Thursday and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	76	90	Minneapolis	68	80
Bermuda	80	82	New Orleans	78	86
Chicago	74	90	New York	76	88
Denver	66	94	Philadelphia	78	94
Helena	60	86	St. Louis	80	96
Kansas City			San Francisco	54	60
Los Angeles	58	78	Washington	80	96
Miami	84	88			

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., July 11
B—Maximum, July 10

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 11:37 p. m.; height 9.7 feet
Tuesday, 12:09 a. m.; height 8.6 feet

Light all vehicles by 8:51 p. m.

Seeks 2-Cent Rate For Round Trips

Officials of the Boston & Maine and the Maine Central Railroads were today preparing to ask the Interstate Commerce Commission and the various State Commissions for permission to continue to sell round-trip, three-day fares at the present 2-cents-a-mile rate when the new 2½-cents-a-mile rate goes into effect on or about July 25.

While the two roads have decided to take advantage of the 25 per cent increase in one-way rail fares, officials felt that it was for the best interest of New England to maintain the present rate for round-trip tickets, good for three consecutive days, it was announced by John W. Rimmer, vice-president in charge of traffic.

British Ships Lead in Arrivals

"Britain rules the waves"—and the foreign trade of the United States—if the report of Joseph McGrath, collector of customs at the port of Boston, for the month of June, issued today, can be taken as a criterion.

British merchant ships led all the rest—and by a wide margin—in the vessels engaged in foreign trade that entered at Boston during June. Of 126 total arrivals, 95 were of foreign registry and only 31 were American ships. But of the 95 foreign ships, 58 were British. And Britain has no rival for the nearest competitor in numbers. Outside of the 31 American ships was Norway with seven arrivals.

The list, other than those mentioned: Netherlands, five; Germany and Italy, four each; Denmark, Japan and Panama, three each; Finland, Greece and Sweden, two each; France and Honduras, one each.

Tonnage of the ships involved shows the 31 American ships to represent 106,934 net tons; the 58 British ships, 212,013 net tons and the total of all, 452,947 net tons.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Esplanade Concert

Embankment Road, Acoustic Shell—8:30 p. m.

Georgian March, from "Caucasian Sketches" ..... Ippolitov-Ivanov
Symphony No. 5 in E minor ..... Tchaikovsky
Second Movement: Andante cantabile con alcuna licenza
Solo Horn: Joseph Singer
Chanson Triste ..... Tchaikovsky
Overture to "Russian and Ludmilla" ..... Glinka

Interval

Tales from the Vienna Woods, Waltzes ..... Strauss
Prelude to Act III, "The Meistersingers of Nuremburg" ..... Wagner
Prayer of Thanksgiving ..... Valerius
March, "Gypsy Baron" ..... Strauss

Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Movies

Fine Arts— "Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Brookline Village Theater— "Merrily We Live," with Brian Aherne and Constance Bennett. 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. Also Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone in "Judge Hardy's Children." 1, 5:05, 8:15.

Strand— Adventures of Tom Sawyer" in Technicolor, with Tommy Kelly and May Robson. Also Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen in "Island in the Sky."

Tremont— Louise Rainer and Paul Muni in "The Good Earth." Also "Holy Terror," starring Jane Withers. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 12 p. m.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Coolidge Corner— "There's Always a Woman," featuring Joan Blondell and Melvyn Douglas. 2, 5:07, 8:14. Also Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant in "Holiday." 3:37, 6:44, 9:55.

Keith Memorial— Ginger Rogers and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in "Having Wonderful Time." 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:05. Also "Wives Under Suspicion," with Warren William and Gail Patrick. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:50, 8:40.

State and Orpheum— Margaret Sullavan and James Stewart in "The Shopworn Angel." Orpheum: 10:35 a. m. Both theaters: 1:35, 4:25, 7:30, 10:30. 9:55. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. Also Jane Withers in "Rascals." Fenway: 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. Paramount: 11 a. m., 3:05, 8:15, 8:30.

South Station Theater— "The face Behind the Mask," Donald Duck and other short subjects. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown— Ginger Rogers and James Stewart in "Vivacious Lady." 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Blind Alibi," featuring Richard Dix. 2:45, 5:45, 8:45.

University— Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant in "Holiday." 3, 6:25, 9:40. Also "Stolen Heaven," with Gene Raymond. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Scollay and Modern— "Jocelyn" with Don Ameche, Simone Simon and Robert Young. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:05, 4:05, 7:05, 10:10. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:45, 9:55. Also Sylvia Sidney and George Raft in "You and Me." Scollay: 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:30. Modern: 11:40 a. m., 1:00, 5:05, 8:15.

Metropolitan— Bob Burns and Martha Raye in "Tropic Holiday." 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Prison Farm," with Lloyd Nolan and Shirley Ross. 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:45.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Boston— "Penrod and His Twin Brother," featuring Billy and Bobby Mauch. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:35. Also Claire Trevor and Michael Whalen in "Walking Down Broadway." 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:40, 6:15, 8:45.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse— "The Goldwyn Follies," with Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen, Adolphe Menjou, the Ritz Brothers. Also Edith Fellows and Leo Carillo in "Little Miss Roughneck." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Paine Hall, Music Building, Harvard University— Concert, Coolidge Quartet. 4 p. m.

Y. M. C. A., City Square, Charlestown— Beacon Novelty Orchestra, Albert S. Holmes conducting. 8 p. m.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts— Mrs. Sayward will present a guidance lecture on Composition. 11 a. m.

Room 1, Music Building, Harvard University— "Current Problems in the Movement Towards Better Provision for Guidance." Dr. John M. Brewer. 11 a. m. "The Influence of Propaganda in Forming Civic Attitudes of Children." Dr. William H. Burton. 3 p. m.

Fogg Museum, Van Rensselaer Room— Practical demonstration of the making of fine books. Lloyd Haberly. 3 p. m.

Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common— Commonwealth Women's Orchestra, Stanley Hassel conducting. 12 noon.

What's Going On in the Arts

Germanic Museum

During the summer all the exhibiting galleries of the Germanic Museum at Harvard are hung with water colors and drawings from the permanent collection. Here is an opportunity for us to extend our knowledge of modern German art. The Germanic Museum has carried on admirably, showing sculptures and pictures and handicrafts of Germanic nations, and we are particularly indebted to it for offering the arts in full range.

A plaintive note dominates the exhibition. Käthe Kollwitz always provides the tone of lament with her heart-rending portrayals of hunger and wretchedness. George Grosz uses the force that is inherent in color and the brush to tell of the horrors of war.

Woodcuts by Barlach and Heckel show the dramatic qualities which modern Germans have evinced from the wood-block. Feeling is strong and in order to heighten it, the artists exaggerate and distort, or resort to a conscious primitivism. All these painters owe something to the Parisian innovators, but they have put the ingredients together in their own way and given us a more human and rousing depiction of modern life. Most of the German artists lean more toward drama, or poetry, or caustic criticism. Their painting in other words is blended with literature.

Even the artists who do not grind an axe express their ideas with emphasis upon emotion rather than calculation. Drawings, for example, by Kolbe, the sculptor, reveal his love of the fluid and flexible, the mobile and transitory. It is more than plastic art; it seems like a combination of sculpture and the dance. Paul Klee, one of the more mystical of the modern Germans, gives free play to lines and colors, as if the pencil or crayon chose for itself its own paths and intensities. It is an art of spontaneity, to be encouraged only in the hands of a highly gifted artist.

There are still-life aquarelles by Annot, Carl Zerbe, and Paul Klee. Certainly more has been communicated here than the outward appearance of the fruits and flowers depicted. These artists have burst forth into song, have given free utterance to feeling which they experience at a certain moment in relation to the subject.

There are other exhibits, supplemented by books with modern illustrations.

Early Harvard Portraits

At the Fogg Art Museum there is an exhibition of Harvard University portraits painted by predecessors and contemporaries of John Singleton Copley. Beautifully installed in the special exhibition galleries on the first floor, the portraits may be seen and enjoyed in unprecedented comfort.

In recent years interest in early American has grown immeasurably. We have come to look with a new sense of values upon historic items which once seemed beneath notice to anyone except an antiquarian or proud descendant. Copley has been brought into full light in the last year or two because of the bicentennial celebrations. Inasmuch as he was the first full-fledged American portraitist, his predecessors are looked upon as amateurs and primitives.

Here at the Fogg are several examples of these earlier limners, who peddled their wares from house to house. There is the impressive group portrait by Robert Feke of "Isaac Royal and His Family." There is the very primitive portrayal of William Stoughton, donor of the original Stoughton Hall. There is a portrait of the young Benjamin Franklin by John Greenwood. Other artists represented are Joseph Badger and Joseph Blackburn. Seen in the aggregate the portraits are solemn, lacking in variations of pose and texture and tone, all of which would tend to increase the interest and beauty.

D. A.

Illegal Worcester Traffic Lights Approach Revision to Right Type

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., July 11—Worcester now has the distinction, even though the residents of the City are not bragging in the Comfact that it was the only place in monwealth that is operating a traffic light system that is illegal. This was revealed last week when new lights that had been installed in Norwood received the approval of the Massachusetts Department of Public Works. At that time Edgar F. Coppel, Traffic Engineer of the Department, remarked that Worcester was in a class by itself in the fact that itw as the only place in the State that had lights that failed to comply with the State regulations.

When it was disclosed last year that Worcester's horizontal traffic light system was illegal because the State regulations called for the vertical type, Judge Frank L. Riley of the Worcester District Court announced that until the city had installed lights that met with the favor of the Public Works Department, he would discharge anyone brought into his court charged with traffic violations involving traffic lights. However, Worcester will soon be in line with all other municipalities in the matter of traffic lights.

When the City Council refused to appropriate $30,000 to convert the horizontal lights into the vertical type, officials of the Police Traffic Department found out that it was possible to change to the legal angle at a cost of about $5,000. In about two months it is expected that this City will ask the Department of Public Works to approve the revised system.

Washburn Party Scales Unclimbed Alaska Peak

VALDEZ, Alaska, July 11 (AP)—Brief notes jotted down during a 24-day battle against storms and frigid weather disclosed yesterday that four young explorers had conquered 13,250-foot Mt. St. Agnes, queen of the hitherto unclimbed peaks of the Chugach Mountains.

The notes were made by Bradford Washburn, Jr., leader of the party which reached the summit June 19. Although the range is only 60 miles west of here it took several days for the notes to reach Valdez.

The expedition was sponsored by the Harvard Institute of Geographical Exploration.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Recently acquired paintings. Exhibit-of-the-Week.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays, from 9 to 5, and Sundays, 2 to 5. Natural Science Exhibits, Dolls, New Exhibit, Four Extinct Birds, and What Other People Wear on Their Heads and Feet.

Goodspeed's—Complete set of American Clipper Ship plates by George C. Wales. Also original Wales Wash Drawings, and the Stipple Engravings for transfer.

Boston Museum of Modern Art—Reproductions of Impressionist, Post-Impressionist and Twentieth Century Paintings. Through Aug. 31.

Public Library—Exhibit of Original Comic Strips. Courtesy of Mr. Martin Sheridan, Providence, R. I. Through July 24.

Germanic Museum—Open every day except Sunday, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10 to 4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays, and during August.

Fogg Museum of Art—Exhibitions: Harvard Portraits by Predecessors and Contemporaries of Copley Prints by Durer. French Paintings and Drawings from the sixteenth to the twentieth Centuries. Open daily 9 to 4. Closed Sundays and holidays.

Castano Galleries—Old Master Drawings and fine paintings of Barbizon, Italian and American Schools. Also sculpture.

Doll & Richards—Exhibition of selected group of oil, water colors and prints, also water colors by Vladimir Pavlosky.

Yamanaka & Co.—Exhibition of Japanese Screens of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Guild of Boston Artists—Spring exhibition by members.

Boston Athenaeum—Colored Engravings. Also French costumes from 1500 to 1800.

Holman's Print Shop—Boston in Pictures.

Vose Galleries—Exhibition of nineteenth century English landscapes, and sailing ships.

Charles D. Childs Gallery—Early American paintings, and early ship paintings by Butterworth, Salmon and others.

Goodman-Walker—Old Master Prints. Also water colors by Katharine Sturgis.

Rand Galleries—General exhibit, prints, and paintings.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Craftwork and applied design.

Art Exhibits Are Listed in the Monitor on Mondays

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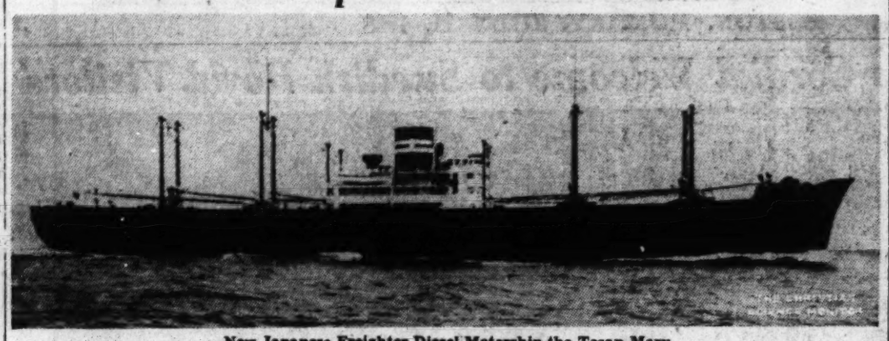

New Japanese Freighter Diesel Motorship the Tosan Maru

Russell Attack Upon Hurley Marks Entry Into Campaign

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Five candidates today toed the mark for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination race, the latest entry being Richard M. Russell, former Mayor of Cambridge and former member of the United States House of Representatives.

As did the other four candidates, Mr. Russell packed his announcement last night with unbridled criticism of Gov. Charles F. Hurley, his fellow townsman, whom he characterized as a "politically-minded Governor who has violated the fundamental principles of democracy, ignored his Party's platform, and broken important promises he made to the people in his inaugural address."

The other entries to date are Governor Hurley, Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, James M. Curley, former Governor and former Mayor of Boston, and Howard Haines Murphy, Curley-minded State Commissioner of Agriculture who was ousted by Governor Hurley.

Father a Governor

Mr. Russell is the son of a former Governor and Mayor of Cambridge. Just 50 years ago his father, the late William E. Russell, received the Democratic nomination and went on to become the "Boy Governor." In addition, Mr. Russell's grandfather once served as Mayor of Cambridge.

This year's bid marks the second Mr. Russell has made for the Governor's seat. In 1934 he failed in an attempt to gain the gubernatorial indorsement at the Democratic preprimary convention, which was awarded to Adj.-Gen. Charles H. Cole who was defeated by Mr. Curley.

Prior to Mr. Russell's announcement, he told friends he had received offers of New Deal support in the present campaign.

Strength From Hurley

At any rate, Mr. Russell is expected to take considerable strength away from Governor Hurley, being a resident of the same City. Of course, any strength taken from Governor Hurley will aid the candidacies of Mr. Curley and Mr. Kelly.

While the Democratic field already is well populated, another candidate may announce shortly. He is Frederick W. Mansfield, former Mayor of Boston, who has admitted he is considering a possible campaign. The more crowded the field, the better his chances appear. Therefore, he may accept the advice of friends to make the fight. It is understood Mr. Mansfield is slightly perturbed over the fact Governor Hurley failed to hand him an expected judicial appointment.

Russell Attack

Among the outstanding paragraphs of Mr. Russell's Hurley-criticizing announcement were the following:

It is very evident that the people of Massachusetts are sick and tired of the administration of their affairs by a politically-minded Governor who has violated the fundamental principles of democracy, ignored his Party's platform and broken important promises he made to the people in his inaugural address.

He has scandalized the civil service laws of the state by the appointment of his pets to the public payroll, scoffing at hundreds of more deserving men and women hungry for work. He has been erratic in his conduct of the Executive Office. He has been negligent in advising the Legislature as to the public need.

Quarrels Cited

His conduct shows unfamiliarity with executive work and has brought on venomous quarrels with his associates, all to the detriment of the public business. He has placed personal politics above the welfare of the State. With the aid of the personal machine he has built, he hopes to thwart the will of the electorate.

Contacts with a great many people from all over the State have convinced me that the well-known and general dissatisfaction with the present Administration of Massachusetts is even greater than is commonly realized, and the thought is universally expressed that our dilatory Governor can be tolerated no longer and that there is a sad lack of any constructive program in the platforms of other candidates.

Edgar M. Mills

Worcester Hotel Bar Closed In Drive to Tighten Penalty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., July 11—Liquor dealers who have grown used to being let off time and again with warnings as to what would happen if they persisted in violating the law, are in for a new day under the new Chairman of the Worcester License Commission.

One of the first acts of Chairman Roland S. G. Frodigh was to order the Hotel Mayfair to close its two bars for 30 days after charges of law violations had been made by Joseph F. O'Brien, counsel for the State Alcoholic Beverage Commission.

This penalty so exceeded any previous penalties as to leave no doubt about Mr. Frodigh's intention to see that there were no further grounds for the charges made earlier this year by the Commission that conditions in the liquor business in Worcester were "worse than before prohibition and worse than in any other city in the Commonwealth."

At the time these charges were made by Mr. O'Brien, he stated that unless the License Commission stopped its dilatory and ineffective method of dealing with violators of the liquor laws, he would go over the heads of the three-man body by sending his investigators into Worcester for a cleanup and would bring the offenders before the courts instead of before the Commission. What penalties were imposed, he contended, amounted only to being ordered to close from 1 to 3 days, and the specified days, as a rule, were days on which business was ordinarily slow.

The Week in Maine

(Continued from Page 9)

sults might have been different. Maine people are definitely economy minded. The "more abundant life" has not come to many of them under the New Deal, and Senator Fernald had a strong pocketbook appeal. Unquestionably the voters were listening to Mr. Fernald's economy talk. His campaign gained its early ascendancy on these grounds, but lost ground when he turned to extraneous subjects.

Finally contributing to Senator Fernald's downfall was the apparently creditable financial record of the present State Administration. It was cleverly publicized, particularly in connection with old-age assistance as between the Brann and Barrows administrations.

Fernald's position is not enviable for 1940 as a result of his overwhelming defeat, and it appeared as if Governor Barrows, himself, launched the first step in the anti-Fernald campaign for 1940 when he gave public endorsement, recently, to Franz U. Burkett, State Attorney General, as the Republican candidate to succeed him. Unless it was to rap Senator Fernald, it is difficult to understand this move by the Governor, particularly as he faces a hard contest in September and must look for united party support. Max L. Pinansky of Portland, who, incidently, came to Governor Barrows' support in the closing days of the primary is already an announced candidate and Congressman Clyde H. Smith is known to have his eye on the 1940 election.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Normandie	July 13	Southampton July 18	July 12 8:00 pm	July 13 8:00 am
†Aquitania	July 13	Cherbourg July 19	July 12 8:00 pm	July 13 8:00 am
Deutschland	July 13	Cherbourg July 21	July 13 1:00 pm	July 13 8:00 pm
†Statendam	July 15	Plymouth July 22	July 14 8:00 pm	July 15 1:30 pm
‡Conti Di Savoia	July 16	Gibraltar July 22	July 15 8:00 pm	July 16 9:00 am
§Samaria (Bos)	July 16	Glasgow July 24	July 16 4:00 pm	July 15 7:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco July 19	July 14 4 pm	July 14 8:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro July 21	July 16 4 pm	July 16 8:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
§Empress of Canada	Victoria July 22	July 17 4:00 pm	July 17 8:30 pm

*Special address. †Except Italy. ‡Italy and Mediterranean countries only. §Ireland and Scotland only. §Specially addressed.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays)

Air mail for Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m., on Tuesdays.

Boston to Greet One of Japan's 10 New Cargo Ships

A freighter with a speed only eight knots less than that of the Leviathan—Queen of the American Merchant Marine a decade ago—is the latest production of the shipyards of Japan and is one of 10 modern, speedy, cargo carriers, built to develop trade between the Orient and the United States.

When the Leviathan was renovated by the old Shipping Board, after acting as a transport to bring the boys home from Europe, a trial trip was held from Boston to the Bahama Islands and back to New York. Speeds were posted on a bulletin board, that all the invited guests on the trip might know the achievement of the big craft while it was in the making. For six hours, 28 knots were maintained.

The 8,900-ton, fast, diesel motorship Tosan Maru, fresh from the Mitubist Nagasaki Dockyard in Japan, has a maximum speed of about 20 knots an hour, described by engineers at 19.85 knots.

It is Japan's latest contribution to progress and advancement of the art of shipbuilding. The new craft is coming to Boston Wednesday on its initial voyage from the Far East, it was disclosed today by John G. Hall & Co., Inc., local agents for the Osaka Syosen Kaisya Line, owners and operators of a fleet of modern merchant ships.

The new motorship is one of two just completed for the line to reinforce and improve the Far East-New York service established in 1920.

The growing volume of trade between the Far East and the United States prompted the decision to build two additional motorships and the Tosan Maru and Kyusyu Maru were constructed, cutting down the time between Yokohama and New York to 28 days.

Two regular sailings a month will be maintained.

M. I. T. Planning Giant Cyclotron; Just Routine 'Tool'

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Plans for the construction of a cyclotron or "atomic merry-go-round," a machine for accelerating atom particles to very high speeds to be used for atomic disintegration, are under way today at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The device is expected to be finished within a year.

The machine will weigh more than 100 tons and is to be of the latest approved type, second in size only to the giant cyclotron now under construction at the University of California by Prof. Ernest Lawrence. Cyclotrons have now become almost routine tools of investigation in the field of atomic physics. Construction of the M. I. T. model is made possible by a substantial grant of funds from the John and Mary R. Markle Foundation of New York.

According to Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Tech, the Institute is in a fortunate position to undertake this work for two reasons, first, because Prof. Robley D. Evans, under whose direction the cyclotron will be built and operated, has developed an unusually successful technique for the detection, measurement, and handling of radioactive chemical elements of the type which can be produced by a cyclotron. It was for this technique that he was awarded the Theobald Smith prize of $1000 a year ago by the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The second fortunate element in the situation at M. I. T. is the parallel program of Prof. Van de Graaff's high voltage electrostatic generator. With his colleagues, Van de Graaff is engaged in a comprehensive program of atomic physics.

The cyclotron is an instrument for accelerating ions or atomic bullets to the very high velocities required for use in atomic disintegration experiments. Its operation differs from that of the direct current electrostatic generator in one important respect. In the cyclotron the ions or "atomic bullets" receive a large number of successively aplpied moderate accelerations or boosts instead of a single high voltage acceleration as in the Van de Graaff machine.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, July 12		
12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
4:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; news	Top Hatters' Orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"	Top Hatters' Orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "March of Games"	"The Singing Lady"	Your Family; drama	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 News; music	Ralph's Orchestra	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Popeye"; sketch	The Revelers; quartet	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30 "Songs for You"	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport comment
6:45 Musicale	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sport reports	Lyle Stanton's Orchestra
7:00 Ray Heatherton	"Alias Jimmy Valentine"; drama	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 "Viewpoints"	Concert Hall	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	George Hamilton's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Enoch Light's Or.	Concert Hall	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Novelairs"
7:45 Boake Carter	Concert Hall	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Don Humbert's Band
8:00 Ted Husing; Connie Boswell; orch.	"If I Had the Chance"; interviews	Burns and Allen; Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Studies in Contrast"; tenor; choir	Detective drama
8:15 Pick and Pat; comedy; soloists; orch.	"Those We Love"; dramatic serial	Margaret Speaks; orchestra; "Sierra	"Let's Visit"	Detective drama
8:30				"Pianoisers"
8:45			"Let's Visit"	Commentator
9:00 "First Person Singular"; Orson Welles and Company in "Dracula"	America's Rhythm Masters	J. Chernlavsky Orch.; Vocalist; interviews	Frank Ferneau's Orch.	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra
9:15				Bob Crosby's Orchestra
9:30	Lennie Hayton's Orch.	"Music for Moderns"	"Barnstormers"	Amateur Hour
9:45	Lennie Hayton's Orch.	"Music for Moderns"	"Barnstormers"	Amateur Hour
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.;	Mr. Mergenthwirker's	Amateur Hour
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	"True or False"	soloists; quartet	Lobblies; drama	Amateur Hour
10:30 "Crooners' Choir"	Forum; speaker	Andre Monici's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody";	Waltz Tempos
10:45 "Viewpoints"	Forum; speaker	Andre Monici's Orch.	tenor; orchestra	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather; news	News; sport comment	News Service	Pageant of Melody	Don Humbert's Band
11:15 Henry Busse's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Pageant of Melody	"Day's End"
11:30 Dance orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Jimmy Grier's Orch.	Stuff Smith's Orchestra
11:45 Dance orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Jimmy Grier's Orch.	Stuff Smith's Orchestra
7:00 Popular variety	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Rhythm Romance	"Musical Clock"	Good Morning	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"The Old Refrains"	Weather Service	Organ concert	Musical Timetable
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	Musical Timetable
8:45 "About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	Musical Timetable
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm News
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Music and the Muse"
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"; popular variety; news	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Morning Capers"
9:45 Bachelor's Children		Mystery Chef	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Home Forum; talk	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	Singing Strings	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Melody Time"	"John's Other Wife"	Organ recital	Studio speaker
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	Variety program	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dramatic sketch	Variety program	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	"Songs They Write"	"Music for Madame"
11:15 Vocalist	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Jam Session"
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	Women and News	Consumers' Program	"Get Thin to Music"	"Jam Session"
11:45 Aunt Jennie stories	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life"	Tenor; orchestra	Commentator
12:00 Governor Hurley	News; features; Noonday Revue; music	Organist	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "R. F. D. No. 1"		"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	"Classical Gems"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Home Hour	"George and Juanita"	"Between Bookends"	Lions Club Luncheon:
1:30 "Road of Life"	Matinee Melodies	"The Hemingways"	Royal Rangers	speakers
1:45 Hymn recital	Armchair Quartet	Don Van Wart, pianist	Royal Rangers	Vocalists
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Piano soloist	Dance Music
2:15 "Harmonettes"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sports commentator	Dance Music
2:30 U. S. Marine Band	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Household talk	Sports reports	Federal Theater; "Pioneer of Science"
2:45 U. S. Marine Band	Hymn recital	Concert Internationale	Sports reports	
3:00 "Adventures in Rhythm"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Red Sox vs. Detroit baseball game	"Broadway Stars"
3:15	Rakov's Orchestra	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		Sports reports
3:30 Four Clubmen	U. S. Army Band	Pepper Young's Family	Red Sox vs. Detroit baseball game	Murray Twins
3:45 "Ramblings"	U. S. Army Band	"The Guiding Light"		Alice Breeze; orchestra
4:00 Chas. Hector's Or.	Sport comment	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Red Sox vs. Detroit baseball game	Sport reports
4:15 Chas. Hector's Or.	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"		Sport reports
4:30 The Chicagoans	Club Matinee; variety	Commentator	Red Sox vs. Detroit baseball game	Sport reports
4:45 Vocalist	Club Matinee; variety	"Girl Alone"; sketch		Sport reports
5:00 Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Top Hatters; orch.	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:15 Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"	Top Hatters; orch.	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Across the Table"	"The Singing Lady"	Dramatic sketch	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:45 News; music	"Indiana Indigo"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Golf tourament	Paul Sabin's Orchestra	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 "Tango Time"	Sports commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Vocalist	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports reports	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:00 Baritone	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Hollywood comment	Dramatic sketch	Vocal varieties	Vincent Pirro's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Concert Hall"	Commentator	"Musical Album"	Novelty German Band
7:45 "Second Husband"	James Melton; orch.	Studio speaker	"Musical Album"	Swing Band
8:00 Edw. G. Robinson;	"Dangetime"; orchestra; soloist	Russ Morgan's Orch.; vocal group	Morton Gould's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Claire Trevor; sk.			Morton Gould's Orch.	Commentator
8:30 Al Jolson; Martha	"Information Please"; questions; answers	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet; drama	Jerry Lee; orchestra
8:45 Raye; orchestra		Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet; drama	Ruth Nigey, songs
9:00 "Grand Central Station"; sketch	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Vox Pop"; informal interviews	"Fashions in Music"	Variety Hour
9:15	Horace Heidt's Orch.		Network program	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	NBC Jamboree	"Attorney-at-Law"	"Say It With Words"	Variety Hour
9:45 Orch.; quartet	NBC Jamboree	"Attorney-at-Law"	"Say It With Words"	Variety Hour
10:00 "Time to Shine";	NBC Jamboree	Robert L. Ripley; orchestra; guests	Billie Losser's Orchestra	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:15 Hal Kemp Orch.	NBC Jamboree		Commentator	Don Humbert's Orch.
10:30 Mystery sketch	Walter Kelsey's Orch.	"Hollywood Gossip"	Art Shaw's Orchestra	George Gershwin memorial program
10:45 Grant Park Orch.	Walter Kelsey's Orch.	"Rhythm Symphonic"	Art Shaw's Orchestra	
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	"The Right Job"	"The Monitor News"
11:15 America Dances	Music As You Desire It	Yankee Weather Service	Madriguera's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:30 Pendarvis' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Lou Breese's Orch.	"Salute to Cities"; military band	Joe Frasetto's Orch.
11:45 Pendarvis' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Lou Breese's Orch.		Billy Hayes' Orchestra

HERE AND THERE IN BOSTON SHOPS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Every once in a while we find that we're very much dissatisfied with the way things are being carried on in our kitchen.

The latest incident was a flock of newly squeezed oranges. There they were, ready to be thrown out, when we noticed that there was still a lot of juice in them. Haste being the byword at our house in the morning, we were losing a lot of juice. Since this means money, too, and realizing that Jordan Marsh keeps up to the minute in new household utensils, we hied ourself up to this department (in the annex). And there, starting us right in the face, was a woman who was in the process of squeezing an orange! With a Dazey-Speedo Super Juicer. And super juicer is the word for it . . . we have yet to see an orange look so thoroughly "done in" as this orange did. It hitches onto the wall, works rapidly, and there's no terrific vibration that makes you feel that you, too, are being worked on. Pith and seeds are automatically strained out, leaving just the clear juice. Incidentally, this reamer gets small grapefruit or lemons, as well as oranges, practically bone-dry, getting all the goodness out of the fruit; much of which lies right next to the rind, it seems. Made of cast aluminum, and easy to clean. For $1.89. And while we're on the subject, we might as well mention the fact that there are other "Dazey" items that will fit right onto this wall bracket. An "Open-Seal," which opens all sorts of jars (for $1.79), and a can opener which takes the covers off in a very neat manner. (Also for $1.79.) And then there's a slick little magic groove household sharpener. All you do is crank a bit, and the groove between the patented twin stones gives a keen edge. For $1.38. You may add these up and decide that the whole lot would make a grand wedding present. And one that probably won't be duplicated either. But one for which the bride will thank you many times!

♣♣♣

Special Buys In Shoes Here

There's a store on Massachusetts Avenue . . . The State Shoe Store, at 188, to be exact . . . that often has a window full of special buys. And they're usually something quite different in the way of footwear. At the moment, it has a lot of "wedgies" . . . those shoes that have wedges that come right out from under the instep and make their way right into the heels themselves. And strange as you may think they look, they're very comfortable. They're very summery looking. Come in gay colors, and cost $1.69. Incidentally, they also carry Enna Jettick shoes, and Dainty Dot hosiery . . . in case you go in for either one. Some of the Dainty Dots are but 69 cents, too.

♣♣♣

Sweat Shirts That Have Style

Filene's has a batch of sweat shirts that are really way beyond the sweat shirt category . . . they're that much stepped-up as far as style is concerned. Up on the fourth floor, just so you won't get them mixed up with anything that might resemble them. The fact that they are inexpensive, coupled with the fact that they have the comfort of that sweat shirt you've been hanging onto all this time, gives you that awfully comfortable feeling when you're in them. In pinks, blues, yellows, and whites. There is a tuxedo front coat that sells for $2. As wearable with a sport dress as it is welcome over your bathing suit, when you come in and sit around to dry things off. Then there's a short-sleeved affair that's short and close fitting that would double as a bed jacket on cool evenings . . . cute as a bug's ear. And a semi-wrap for evening wear at the yacht club dance could very easily be their buttoned bolero! For $1.50. And there is a regular open-up-the-front sweater for $1.50.

♣♣♣

Sheffield Silver Always Appeals

P. S. Just show us the woman who hasn't a yearning in the direction of Sheffield Silver. Like the pieces we saw at Halper's, at 181 Massachusetts Avenue. Especially those lovely big trays that immediately remind you of something pretty "sumptious!" Incidentally, whenever you feel your home needs something that's as effective as a "new hat" is to you, we suggest that you run into this shop and look around. The chances are that you'll find just what you want in the way of a lovely knicknack. At a price you never expected to pay . . . it's so low! Although those miniature hats started out to be terribly expensive, Jordan Marsh has some tricky little velvets for $3.50. When worn with the right clothes, and at the right time, they are quite charming.

Janet Treat

(A regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday feature)

Short Wave Programs

For Tuesday, July 12

Boston—5:15 p. m.—International Goodwill Program to Scandinavia. WIXAL, 25.4m., 11.79mcs.

Berlin—6 p. m.—Duets of German Romanticism. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77mcs.

Tokyo—7:15 p. m.—Orchestral Selections. JZJ, 25.4m, 11.80mcs.

London—7:40 p. m.—Victorian Melodies." GSC, 16.8m., 17.79mcs.; GSP, 19.6m, 15.31mcs.; GSO, 19.7m, 15.18mcs.; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75mcs.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51mcs.

Prague—8 p. m.—Variety Concert. Popular Music. OLR4A, 25.3m, 11.84mcs; OLR5A, 19.7m, 15.23mcs.

Boston—8:15 p. m.—String quartet recital, from Harvard, W1XAL, 25.4m, 11.79mcs.

Rome—8:30 p. m.—News in English; Tuesday Symphonies. 2RO4, 25.4m, 11.81mcs.; IRF, 50.5m, 9.43mcs.

Berlin—9:45 p. m.—"The Leipzig Fair." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77mcs.

Eindhoven, Netherlands—9:45 p. m.—Special program for Southeastern States of the United States. PCJ, 31.3m, 9.59mcs.

London—10:35 p. m.—"Daylight Robbery," or, "The Thief in the Night," burlesque by Melfuish Brothers. GSI, 19.6m, 15.26mcs.; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75mcs.; GSC, 31.1m, 9.58mcs.; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51mcs.

Caracas—10:45 p. m.—Musical Trio with Matilde Monterverde. YVARC, 31.7m, 5.8mcs.

Paris—11:20 p. m.—Gramophone Records. TPA4, 25.4m, 11.71mcs.

Amusements

BOSTON
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2—MAJOR FEATURES—2
Margaret SULLAVAN, James STEWART, Spencer TRACY, Loretta YOUNG
"Shopworn Angel" "Man's Castle"

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.
COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE
WELLESLEY HILLS
Mon., Tues

In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

ford, who had been unable to meet their daughter. Even then immigration officials were skeptical until Antone said that "Peddy's" two sisters were with him in the taxicab and Mrs. Bruce, called on the telephone, had identified the old friend of the family.

Coast Guard Goes To Trawler's Aid

Tied up nearly three months by the Forty Fathom Fisheries because of disagreement with the crew, the steam trawler Ebb finally got to sea, under a truce recently declared, and then—broke down. Radio calls for help sent the Coast Guard patrol Travis speeding to aid the vessel, disabled 250 miles southeast of Boston. Contact is expected to be made this afternoon and the Travis is then to tow the Ebb back to port.

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- Dinner
- Luncheon
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(Continued from Page 9)

unemployed. The second asked for $17,500,000 for such relief, including a $9,000,000 bond issue and $8,500,000 in appropriations.

In appearing directly before the joint session of the Legislature, Governor Hurley will be employing an infrequently used method of exerting pressure. Former Gov. James M. Curley, master orator, only twice during his term of office appeared before such a gathering to plead his case in a special message. And before him, Gov. Joseph B. Ely appeared only once.

The meeting will be presided over by Senator Samuel H. Wragg (R.) of Needham, President of the Senate.

Yugoslavian Ship At the Navy Yard

Official greetings were today extended to the Royal Yugoslavian Naval Training Ship Jadran at the Charlestown Navy Yard, following arrival yesterday. Aboard are 40 young men receiving the two-year course of instruction in navigation and engineering that qualifies them for positions as petty officers.

Jadran—a barkentine of 720 tons, launched in 1932—is the first Yugoslavian man-of-war ever visiting the port of Boston. A spread of 8,600 square feet of canvas is possible from the three masts and the yardarms on the foremast, making possible a speed of about 13 knots. A diesel auxiliary engine provides for a speed of 10 knots.

Capt. Jerko I. Kacic-Dimitri, skipper of the vessel, reports leaving Sibenick, home port of the Jadran, April 20, for the annual instruction cruise. Aboard are 12 officers, 61 petty officers and men and the 40 potential petty officers, receiving instruction, who have visited on this cruise Malta, Gibraltar, Madeira, Bermuda and New York. At the last-named port wide interest was shown in the craft and nearly 2,000 persons a day visited the vessel. The Jadran remains here until Thursday morning, calling at the Azores Islands and Gibraltar en route back to its home port.

Harvard Shows Swedish Books

In connection with the visit of Crown Prince Gustav Adolf at Harvard University today, the University Library has arranged an exhibit from its special collection of several thousand Swedish books.

Prince Wilhelm, the Crown Prince's brother, is the author of some of the volumes of poetry on display. A section is devoted to histories, early and modern, of the reigns of King Gustavus Adolphus II and Queen Christina, of Sweden, when plans were laid for the 1638 expedition to America.

The oldest book in the exhibit is a small volume of memoirs of St. Bridget, published in the fifteenth century.

Included in the display are biographies of King Charles XII of Sweden, presented by John A. Gade, trustee of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, New York.

Stormy Weather Costs Ship $1,000

King Neptune exacted a toll of $1,000 from the big Gloucester schooner Joffre for the privilege of fishing three weeks on Quereau Bank, for halibut, it was learned today when the craft tied up at the Boston Fish Pier.

Capt. Simon Theriault reported the most severe weather for this time of year in his many years of experience. It caused the loss of $1,000 worth of line trawls, buoys, anchors and other gear. But the hardy crew brought in 25,000 pounds of halibut in spite of bad weather, not to mention 50,000 pounds fresh fish, 5,000 pounds salt fish and two swordfish.

New Recreational Center for Tech

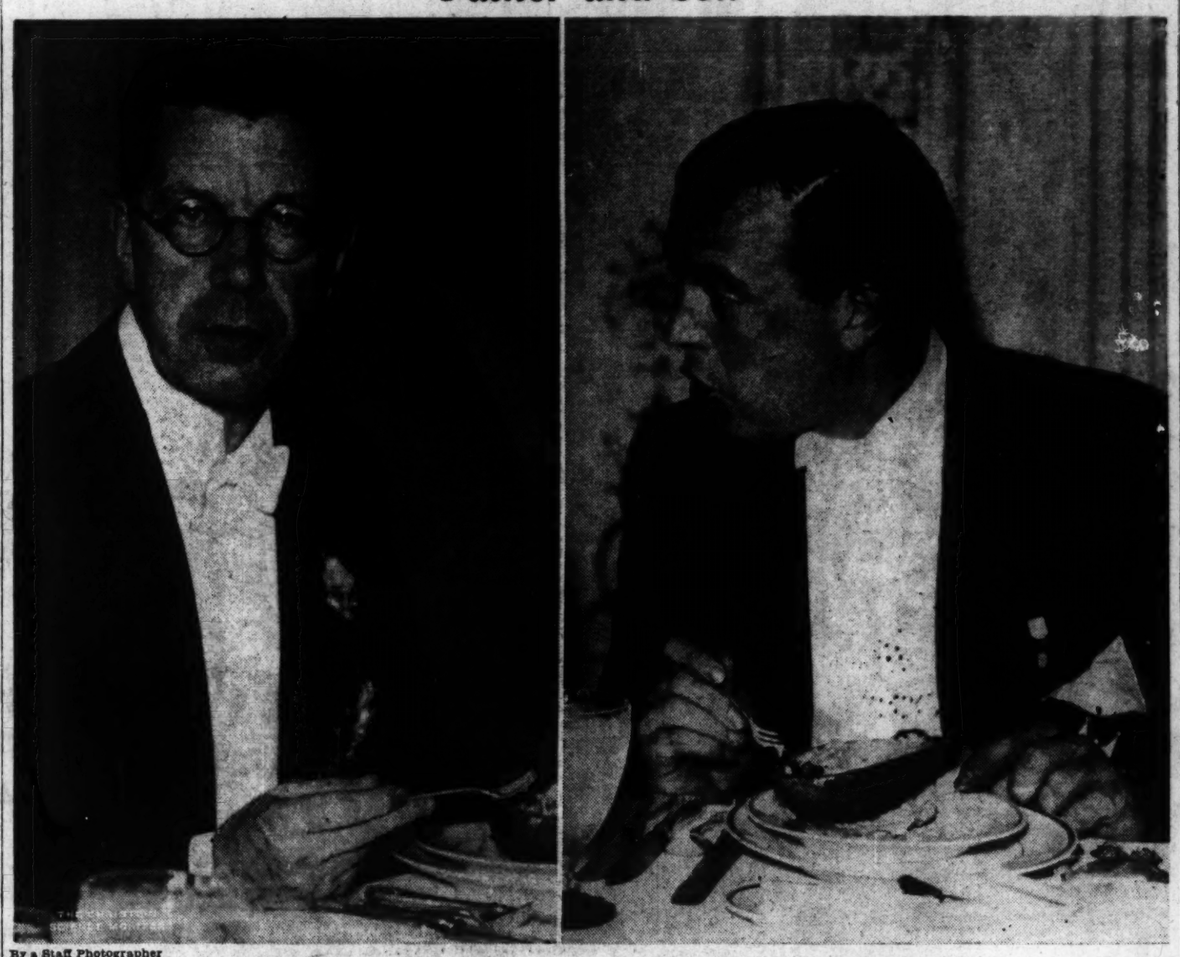
Architects of the School of Architecture of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have just been appointed to draw up plans for the Institute's new recreational center, it was announced today. Professors Lawrence B. Anderson and Herbert L. Beckwith, both members of the Institute's faculty, will begin work immediately.

To further student recreational facilities, the construction of a new quarter-mile track as well as a field house on the Institute's land west of Massachusetts Avenue and adjacent to Vassar Street will begin within few weeks.

Tech Field where the present track is located has been chosen the site for the Institute's new gymnasium where a large swimming pool will be built next spring.

This new recreational plant is made possible by a fund collected recently by Alumni of the Institute throughout the world.

'Father and Son'



By a Staff Photographer

Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf — Prince Bertil

Bound to Aid Safety

July 8, 1938

Editorial Board
Christian Science Monitor
1 Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Gentlemen:

I think the novel appeal which your courtesy campaign is bound to make to the motoring public will prove a very considerable factor in increasing highway safety and, above all, highway courtesy. I am frank to admit that I believe most motorists forget the ordinary courtesies due their fellow motorists in the rush and bustle of present-day traffic. Your effort to encourage a greater courtesy among the users of our highways is bound to aid in the factor of highway safety.

My congratulations to you on your efforts, and every good wish for a most successful campaign.

Very sincerely yours,
Thomas H. Buckley (Signed)
State Auditor

Campaign for Road Safety; Courteous Drivers Rewarded

Spurred on by the letters of commendation for its campaign to make acts of courtesy more widespread on the highway, The Christian Science Monitor, in conjunction with Loew's State and Orpheum theaters, continues to make daily awards to automobile drivers. The winner of today's award is the driver of the car whose registration number and owner is as follows:

626,775
owned by
Herman W. Burhoe
319 Tappan Street
Brookline

To the driver of this car will be given two tickets for admission to either of the theaters named above.

Here is the report of today's courteous driver:

"Foresight was combined with courtesy in the driving manners of the operator of Car Number 626,775 as he approached, inbound, the intersection of Walnut Street and the Worcester Turnpike in Newton Highlands. At this point there is no traffic stop light. Rather there is a stop sign on Walnut Street designating that Turnpike traffic has the right-of-way.

"As Car Number 626,775 approached along the Pike at the end of a line of through traffic, the driver slowed down and came almost to a complete stop in order to allow two cars waiting on Walnut Street to enter the Pike. The foresight of the courtesy driver was noted in the fact that down the Pike at the next intersection, the light was red against Pike traffic.

"Observers could read the courtesy driver's thoughts by his actions. He knew he could not go through the light at the next crossing and he had seen the two waiting cars held up for some time by the line ahead of him. And because he had the right of way and could easily have followed through without stopping, his act was one of courtesy."

All World Seen in Revolt

(Continued from Page 9)

It may be so. But it is a lazy view. The United States has developed a pattern of society which combines traditions with forward movement by making progress traditional. Its Federal pattern may provide better lessons than those institutionalized in the League of Nations. Its pioneer democracy appears a more real step toward the brotherhood of man than the intellectualist and individualist European parallels.

"There are two genuinely progressive outlooks in the world today, both truly cosmopolitan: the American and the Russian. The Russian is centralistic, communistic, and materialistic. The American-Swiss-Scandinavian is federalistic, co-operative, and Christian. If civilization does not perish, it will assume one of these two forms.

"Let us labor to show the success which can be achieved through the American form in bringing happiness to the people at large. If we recognize the basic trends which have led to the present world situation, we will know what paths lead into a better future."

Chinese War Analyzed

One of the "symptoms" of this world-wide fermentation—the undeclared war between Japan and China, now in its second year—was analyzed last night at the first of six evening forums being held in connection with the Summer Institute.

Many near-by residents, including Roger W. Babson, statistician, attended, in addition to persons enrolled for the entire Institute.

Declaring the Oriental conflict will result finally in withdrawal of Westerners from China, no matter which side is victorious, J. Stewart Burgess, Professor of Sociology at Temple University and former Professor at Yenching University, Peiping, predicted the struggle "may go on for another year" due to the "united spirit" and "unlimited man power" of the Chinese.

Tetsuo S. Miyakawa, New York correspondent for the Japan Times and Mail, asked Americans if they would be as peace-loving as at present, if their country were solely east of the Alleghenies, with the western area a densely-populated, but uncivilized foreign country, with Bermuda a German naval base, and Cuba, Nantucket and other near-by island European "spheres of influence."

At an "acquaintance tea" yesterday afternoon, William B. Dickson, Former First Vice-President of the United States Steel Corporation, now retired, declared this country "cannot continue to exist politically democratic, and industrially autocratic."

New Haven Hearings

(Continued from Page 9)

the Federal Court order. Mr. Webber insisted the case is a matter of States' Rights.

Elimination of 88 Old Colony Stations Ordered by U. S. Court

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 11 (AP)—Federal Judge Carroll C. Hincks directed Saturday elimination of 88 Old Colony Railroad stations in Massachusetts, five in Rhode Island, and the curtailment of non-paying train service as requested by interests of the road who estimated annual savings of $658,809.

In this connection, Judge Hincks ordered trustees of the New Haven Railroad, which controls the Old Colony, to put into effect "as soon as possible" their proposed new passenger timetable schedules in territory east of Providence and Blackstone.

Extended hearings on these economies had been held before the Department of Public Utilities in Massachusetts, but no decision was reached.

Old Colony interests petitioned the Federal District Court for Saturday's order, claiming that the assets of the concern were being wasted by continued operation of such service.

"Reorganization is legally and economically impossible for a railroad which cannot earn its operating expenses," Judge Hincks wrote in his decision.

He pointed out that in 1937 the passenger service of the Old Colony was operated at a loss of $2,636,140.80 and that so far in 1938 these deficits are increasing at even a greater rate.

"The only alternative," Judge Hincks said, "is the elimination of service which fails to attract sufficient patronage to be self-supporting."

"Failure to grant the relief sought would result in the confiscation of private property.

"Continuation of passenger service upon the present basis will jeopardize the ability of the Old Colony to render freight service which is indispensable to the territory served. A privately-owned railroad cannot operate without capital and Old Colony capital is now being depleted at a rate exceeding $10,000 per day."

Judge Hincks, recognizing that the changes probably will cause inconvenience to some, said nevertheless that the changes sought are in the public interest.

He said further that they would make for faster and more satisfactory service for others and that it is reasonable to assume that transportation by highway will be available to those, comparatively few in numbers, who find themselves without service by rail."

Amoskeag Bows Its Final Exit In Textiles Drama

After 2½ years of involved legal proceedings, the defunct Amoskeag Manufacturing Company of Manchester, N. H., finally wound up its affairs in Federal District Court here today.

With the filing of the final report by the trustees in liquidation as approved without objection by Arthur Black, referee in bankruptcy, the last chapter was written to the saga of New England's largest textile firm, once said to be the largest cotton mills in the world.

The report, as drawn up by Trustees Frederic C. Dumaine, Jr., Joseph P. Carney, and William Parker Straw, showed the remaining assets of the mile-long plant as follows:

1. Stock in the Delta Land Company, which is itself insolvent. According to the trustees, value of the stock is problematical.
2. Claims on the Federal Government for $2,500,000 in processing taxes. According to a notation by the trustees on the report, there is "very little hope of recovery" of these taxes.
3. A few accounts receivable, the amount of which was not declared.

When the trustees were appointed in August, 1936, to carry out the business of liquidation, approximately $600,000 in assets of the firm were turned over to them. All of the company's bondholders have since been paid in full, and stockholders have been paid $3 a share.

Neither bondholders, stockholders, residents of Manchester, nor employees of the mills had any idea that today's episode would follow when the iron gates of the plant clanged shut on the morning of Sept. 26, 1935.

All during the fall of that year, Manchester streets echoed the cry, "When will the mills reopen?" A tial answer came the day before Christmas, when the firm petitioned Federal Court for authority to reorganize under Section 77B of the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

The petition, filed over the signature of Treasurer Frederic C. Dumaine, stated the company as of June 30, 1934, possessed both assets and liabilities of $25,986,838.

Reorganization — which meant work for the city's 12,000 mill workers, and economic aid for Manchester and the State of New Hampshire—was declared impossible, however, and Amoskeag was ordered to liquidate by Federal Judge George C. Sweeney on July 21, 1936. Thus the end of the 132-year-old firm which once supplied New England textiles to the world was officially pronounced.

Town Officials Planning Sail

Cities and towns around Boston will be virtually without leaders for a night when about 600 selectmen, auditors, assessors, and town hall workers take time out for play and a moonlight sail tonight aboard the steamer Steel Pier.

Towns represented: Arlington, Belmont, Lexington, Waltham, Watertown and Brookline. Town accountants were picked for the committee in charge of the outing—E. Jefts Beede of Waltham, Clarence Needham of Arlington, James H. Russell of Lexington, C. Ralph Dow of Waltham, Leon L. Allen of Brookline.

Selectmen booked for the cruise: Archibald R. Girous, Chairman of Selectmen of Lexington; Albert A. Ross of Lexington; J. Watson Flett of Belmont and a candidate for Lieutenant Governor; Gilmore C. Dickey of Belmont; George Lowe, Ernest Davis and Harold Estabrook of Arlington; John P. Gallagher, Charles P. Colligan and Norman D. McKay of Watertown.

Thousands in Boston Garden Honor Swedish Royal Couple

Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf of Sweden probably spent his most active day here in Boston yesterday since he arrived here in America a few weeks ago.

Early in the morning the Crown Princess left the Ritz Carlton Hotel in Boston to be driven to the Swedish Lutheran Children's home in Avon. The Prince, resting for his speech at Boston Garden in the afternoon, and Governor Hurley's banquet in the evening, did not go to Avon, but Prince Bertil drove up from Newport to meet his mother and represent his father. The Brockton district was decorated in gay flags and bunting.

As Prince Bertil entered the city he was greeted by Mayor Frederick D. Rowe and the party proceeded through lines of cheering Swedish-Americans to the orphanage in Avon where the Crown Princess waited. Some 4,000 persons had assembled, and after an inspection tour of the orphanage, and refreshments on the grounds, the Prince addressed the gathering.

Greetings From King

Speaking at first in English (very plain and with a slight Oxford accent) and then changing to Swedish, the Prince commended the work of the orphanage, gave greetings from the King, and received an ovation which clearly demonstrated his extreme popularity with the Swedish-Americans. This popularity, members of the entourage pointed out, has been greatly enhanced during his American visit because of the accomplished way in which he has substituted during periods of his father's indisposition.

At the conclusion of the Avon address the Prince and Crown Princess entered automobiles and were driven to The Country Club in Brookline where they were met by the Crown Prince and were luncheon guests of the Royal Vice-Consul Emil O. J. Danielson and Mrs Danielson. This was virtually the only private affair for the royal party during the whole day, but formality was not resumed.

The Crown Princess asked that the women not curtsy, and the luncheon guests, numbering about 100, conducted themselves as though the affair were for American visitors. Much Swedish was spoken, however.

Immediately after the luncheon the party left for Boston Garden and the high point in the day's activities.

Garden Decorated

The Garden had been beautifully decorated with the blue and gold of Sweden and the Stars and Stripes of the United States. The singing of the Tercentenary Chorus of Sweden, directed by Dr. Hugo Alfven, which came with the Prince to participate in the Delaware tercentenary, was applauded uproariously by the 20,000 persons who thronged the Garden to the roof girders. Two other choruses also helped make the musical part of the 2½-hour program very entertaining. These were the United Swedish-American Male Chorus of New England, directed by Oscar Eckeberg; and the mixed chorus under direction of Mrs. Eva L. Barnie. The First Corps Band of Boston played.

Promptly at 2:30 the Crown Prince, accompanied by the Crown Princess and Gov. Charles F. Hurley and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, entered the Garden. The greeting from the crowd was tumultuous. As the party walked to its seats on the stage, a group of Salvation Army trumpeters from Worcester blew a fanfare, and a type of mental fervor strange to America's democratic shores rose up from the individuals in the audience.

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,000,000
Previous day 552,300
1938 volume to date 138,105,958
1937 volume to date 235,398,722

Stock Market Is Generally Lower In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—While offerings were far from urgent, leading stocks gave way fractions to 2 points in today's market. There was a handful of wider downswings among volaltile issues.

Strength in aviations was a feature of the forenoon, but most of these washed out the largest part of their improvement in later proceedings.

The "baby boom" was three weeks old today and most traders were inclined to take a portion of their profits and adjourn to neutral territory pending the appearance of a more sizable technical "correction" than has yet hit the list.

A break in sterling to a new low for the year in terms of the dollar was accompanied by a sharp drop in other European currencies. Foreign securities markets were lower.

Douglas Aircraft and Wright Aeronautical were among favored domestic stocks. Resistance was exhibited by Eastman Kodak, Yellow Truck, Glenn L. Martin, Curtiss-Wright "A," United Aircraft and Phelps Dodge.

Dealings were comparatively slow from the start. The ticker tape frequently was at a standstill. Transfers were at the rate of about 1,200,000 shares. Recovery signs were scarce near the final hour.

Curb market quotations drifted in varying directions. Behind minus marks were Newmont Mining, Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, Sherwin-Williams, American Cyanamid "B," American Gas, and Gulf Oil.

Bond Market Quiet

The bond market generally drifted along quietly today, although renewed weakness in railroad issues carried the more active liens in this group down around a point or more.

Prominent in the rails decline were B. & O. convertible 4½s, Great Northern 4s of '46, Illinois Central 4½s, N. Y. Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Southern Railways 4s, Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 and Southern Pacific 4½s of '68.

Utilities and industrials were mixed. Fractional losers included Armour 4s of '55, Bethlehem Steel 4½s, Pacific Gas 3¾s, Western Union 5s of '60 and International Hydro Electric 6s. Small gains were shown by Consolidated Edison 3¼s, Detroit Edison 4½s, Goodyear 5s, Loew's 3½s.

U. S. Governments were slightly improved. Foreign loans were mixed and moved in narrow range.

Bureau Sees Rise In Price of Wool Before End of Year

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—Improved wool prices and some recovery in domestic mill consumption are due, officials here say, before the end of the year.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, reporting this today, said, however, there appeared little chance for immediate price improvement.

The weekly rate of mill consumption of apparel wool in the United States in May was the highest reported since last September, but 43 per cent below May of 1937. Consumption during the first five months of this year was 50 per cent below that of the corresponding period last year.

The bureau said rather sharp reduction in stocks of finished and semi-finished woolen goods during these months of low production indicated that late summer and fall would bring increased mill activity.

Supplies of wool in this country were believed to be considerably larger than at this time in either 1936 or 1937, the bureau said, adding that available reports indicated that supplies in European countries were not large, although adequate for the currently curtailed mill requirements. Stocks in Japan were said to be the smallest in many years.

Pound Sterling Off To New Low in Year

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—The British pound sterling, in terms of the dollar, weakened sharply today, going below $4.93 to a new low for more than a year.

Foreign exchange circles ascribed the decline to several reasons. There were persistent reports that, in the event a reciprocal trade agreement was signed between Great Britain and the United States, it would be accompanied by an understanding that the pound sterling would be placed on its old ratio of between $4.86 and $4.87 to the dollar.

Traders called attention also to the American export balance, now running around $100,000,000 a month. Other factors for the decline of sterling were said to be the continued flow of funds to this country, and the continuance of political tension in Europe.

The rest of the foreign exchange market was steady.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Stocks tended downward in a quiet market today. The industrial group generally was heavy and transatlantics closed lower after early unevenness. Gilt-edged issues and mines steadied. Mixed sentiment resulted from last week's mild reaction in Wall Street.

Paris—Price movements were mixed in the bourse today with industrials closing generally lower. Rentes finished 20 centimes up to 70 lower and Bank of France lost more than 100 francs. Suez Canal was fractionally higher at 22,500 francs and Royal Dutch declined 40 francs.

Liverpool—Wheat futures ended unchanged to ¾ higher. Opening lower on cheaper Canadian C. I. F. offers, prices rallied on rust report from the American belt and firmness at Winnipeg and Chicago this morning.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
50	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	—1
52	28	Acme Stl (1)	4	43½	43	43	Jul 7
12	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	10	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ¾
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (¾e)	1	20	20	20	Jul 7
23¼	18½	Addressog (1.40)	7	21¾	21½	21½	Jul 7
2½	1⅝	Advance Rumely	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 9
63½	40	Air Reduction (1a)	6	60¾	59¾	60¼	— ¼
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	65	1⅝	1½	1½	+ ⅛
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.80a)	10	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleganany Corp	17	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	4	11	10⅞	11	Jul 8
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	3	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ¾
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	1	10¾	10⅜	10¾	— ¾
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	3	14	14	14	Jul 8
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	2	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅝
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	2	8½	8½	8½	Jul 8
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	1	174½	174½	174½	— ½
9⅞	7	Allied Kid (⅝e)	2	9½	9½	9½	Jul 8
14⅜	8⅝	Allied Mills (½a)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
9⅝	4½	Allied Strs	109	9⅞	9⅜	9½	— ⅛
58	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	56	56	56	Jul 8
51¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	25	47¾	45⅝	46½	—1⅜
18½	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	19½	19½	19½	Jul 6
76¼	55	Amerada Corp (2)	2	74	73⅞	73⅞	— ⅛
66	49	Am Ag ChDel (2¼e)	1	65	65	65	Jul 8
21¼	10	Am Bk Note (.60e)	23	21⅜	20½	20¾	+ ⅜
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (½e)	3	38	38	38	—1½
101	70¾	Am Can (4)	8	96½	96	96	—1
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	164	164	164	—1½
27½	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	15	24¾	23½	23½	—1⅜
50	27	Am Car&F pf (2½e)	3	46	44½	44½	—1½
18½	9½	Am Ch&Cable (.40e)	22	17½	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
100½	89½	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	2	100½	100½	100½	Jul 6
112½	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	112⅛	112⅛	112½	Jul 9
8½	4½	Am Colortype	5	8½	8⅛	8¼	
14	9	Am Comi Alco	4	12½	12¼	12¼	
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
4⅞	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	6	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
6¾	4	Am European	4	6¾	6⅜	6¾	Jul 7
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	22	4¾	4¼	4¼	— ½
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	12	20½	20¼	20½	Jul 7
25¼	13¼	Am & F P $7 pf	2	23	22	22	— ⅞
12⅜	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	11	11	11	
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	12	12	12	+ ¼
4⅝	2	Am Hide & Leather	10	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	24	24	24	Jul 8
41½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	41½	41½	41½	+ ¼
2¼	1½	Am Ice	1	2	2	2	
19½	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	1	19	19	19	Jul 7
8⅜	4½	Am International	2	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
23½	12⅜	Am Locomotive	12	20⅞	19⅜	20	— ⅞
74½	44	Am Locomot pf	3	70	67	67	—3
16½	10	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	10	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	7	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	
38¾	23	Am Metal (¼e)	1	35	35	35	— ⅛
107	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	3	105	105	105	Jul 5
7⅛	3¼	Am Pwr & Lt	23	6¼	6	6⅛	— ¼
41	19	Am P&L $6pf(2¼k)	3	38	36¼	36¼	—2⅝
35⅞	16⅛	Am P&L $5pf(1⅞k)	5	33⅞	32⅞	32⅞	—1⅛
15¾	9	Am Rad & St S	86	15⅜	14⅞	15	
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	17	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
80⅛	58	Am Roll M pf (4½)	2	75¼	75	75	—1
20⅞	15⅜	Am Saf Raz (1.60)	2	17[illegible]	16⅞	17¾	+ ⅜
14¼	7⅛	Am Seating	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt&R(1¾e)	47	49⅛	47⅛	47⅝	—2
131	103	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	2	127	127	127	Jul 8
54¾	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	54	54	54	Jul 9
34¾	15⅝	Am Stl Fdrs	40	27⅜	26¼	26¼	— ⅞
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jul 9
12¾	12	Am Stove	1	12½	12½	12½	Jul 6
31	21⅛	Am Sug Ref(1¼e)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
117⅛	101⅜	Am Sug pf (7)	5	106	106	106	Jul 8
19¾	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	19½	18⅞	19½	+ ¼
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	2	141½	140	140	—2
78⅞	58	Am Tobacco (5)	2	78	78	78	+ ½
81⅛	58¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	15	80½	79	79	— ¾
142	130	Am Tobacco pf (6)	3	142	141	141	Jul 7
77⅜	37⅜	Am Type Fdrs	1	7	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	10	11⅜	11	11¼	— ⅛
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	80	80	80	+ ½
6⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	2	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
43	23⅜	Am Wool pf	2	38⅜	38	38⅜	+ ⅛
9¼	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	40	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
42	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	35	35	35	—5½
36¾	21	Anaconda	160	34	32½	32¾	—1½
50	29	Anaconda W & C	1	48	48	48	Jul 8
18	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	3	16¼	16	16	— ¾
19	10	Andes Copper	7	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	Jul 8
4½	2	A P W Paper	9	4½	4	4⅛	Jul 7
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M (¾e)	2	26	26	26	
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	95⅜	95	95⅜	Jul 8
6⅝	3⅞	Arm Ill	7	5¾	5⅝	5¾	— ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	2	46	46	46	
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
42	24¼	Armstrong Cork	10	41	40	40	—1
10⅛	5½	Arnold Const (½e)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Jul 9
5⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	20	6¼	5¾	6¼	+ ⅛
9¼	4	Assd Dry Goods	23	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
69	52	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	66	66	66	Jul 9
68¼	56	Assd D G 2 pf (3½k)	2	62	62	62	+2
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 24
42	22½	Atch T & S F	30	37½	35⅝	36	—1¾
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	6	50¾	50½	50½	+1¼
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	5	23	22	22	— ½
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7	7	7	Jul 9
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	4	12	11½	11½	— ⅛
25⅞	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	4	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
107¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	107	107	107	
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	4	8	8	8	— ¼
44	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	Jul 9
52	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	1	50	50	50	Jul 8
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	3	6½	6½	6½	Jul 9
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	2	5⅛	5	5	
3⅛	2	Aust Nichols	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jul —9
4¾	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	42	4¾	4½	4⅝	— ⅛

B

10¾	5	Bald Loco ct	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
11	4	Balt & Ohio	80	9¼	8½	8½	— ⅜
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	18	11	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
34¾	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	+ ⅜
21⅜	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	10	20	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
10½	5	Barker Bros	5	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
19	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	*32	18½	17⅞	18⅛	— ⅜
14⅞	9	Bayuk Cigar (¾e)	3	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅜
18	11⅜	Beatrice Cream(1a)	2	17¾	17	17¼	Jul 9
96½	90½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun 13
112	94½	Beech-NutPack(4a)	2	110	110	110	—2
8⅜	5¾	Belding-Hem (¾e)	2	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
83	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	2	75¾	75¾	75¾	Jun 28
15¾	8⅝	Bendix Aviat	100	16⅜	15¼	15¾	+ ⅜
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jul 9
43¾	26⅞	Best & Co (1.52½e)	1	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	— ⅜
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	125	59½	56¾	57	—2¼
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5%pf(1)	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
98⅝	75	Beth Steel 7%pf(7)	1	97	97	97	
28	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	3	23½	23	23	— ⅛
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	2	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
16⅜	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	21	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
35½	20⅛	Boeing Airplane	193	31⅛	29⅝	30	
30	15⅞	Bohn Al & Brass	2	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
14	9	Bond Strs	4	13	13	13	Jul 6
19⅝	15	Borden Co (.70e)	13	17⅜	17	17	— ⅛
31½	16½	Borg-Warner	14	29⅜	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅜
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	3	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅜
22¼	14	Bower Rol Bear	5	21½	21	21½	Jul 9
11⅜	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	14	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛
27½	12¾	Briggs Mfg (¼e)	16	26	25	25¼	— ¼
35	20	Briggs & Strat(1½e)	1	35	35	35	Jul 6
37½	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	26	36½	36½	36½	Jul 8
3⅝	2	Bklyn & Qu Trans	5	2⅞	2	2	— ⅛
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	5	9¾	9	9	— ⅛
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	26	11⅞	10⅝	11	— ⅜
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-M Tr pf	10	33¼	32	32	—1¼
21½	10¼	Bklyn Un Gas	12	19	18	18½	+ ⅛
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1e)	2	33	33	33	Jun 29
10	5½	Brunswick-Balke	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
12	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	12	11½	10¾	10⅞	— ⅜
6⅜	3¼	Budd Mfg	8	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	5	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
20¼	13¼	Bullard Co	6	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
32¼	15½	BulovaWatch(2½e)	9	27½	26½	26½	—1
12½	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	5	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	— ⅛
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mch(.30e)	9	18⅜	17¾	18	— ¼
3½	1⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jul 7
8⅞	5⅜	Butler Bros	5	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
22¾	16⅜	Butler Bros pf(1½)	1	22½	22½	22½	Jul 8
4⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
12½	6	Byers (A M) Co	5	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
19¾	13	Byron Jackson (¾e)	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛

C

24½	15½	Calif Packing (1a)	2	22¼	22	22¼	Jul 8
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jun 24
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	7	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	13	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
15⅞	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	3	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅜
20¼	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale	23	19¾	18⅞	19¼	
8⅜	5	Canad Pacific	28	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅝
39½	21	Cannon Mills(1¼e)	6	40	39¼	39½	
7¼	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jul 8
18	12⅜	Carpenter Stl(.20e)	2	16½	16	16	—2
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen(.10e)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jul 9
98¾	62½	Cas (J I) Co	8	94½	91¾	92½	—2¾
55½	29⅜	Caterpil Tract (1e)	4	53¾	53	53	—1¾
106	100½	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jul 7
18⅞	9	Celanese Corp	44	18⅝	17½	18	— ½
94	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	88	88	88	+3
25½	12⅜	Celotex Corp	2	23	22	22	
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	23	23	23	— ½
4⅛	2	Cent Foundry	3	4⅜	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
12½	7	Cent R R N J	2	12	11⅜	11⅜	Jul 8
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
6¼	3¼	Century Rib M	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Jul 7
47⅛	26¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	14	46	44	44	—1
9½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	3	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	5	28⅜	27½	27½	—1½
13¾	6	Chesker Cab	3	12	12	12	Jul 7
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (3½e)	33	31	29¾	29¾	—1¼
89	70	Ches & Ohi pf (4)	1	75½	75½	75½	—1½
48½	27½	Ches Corp (1.85e)	3	39	39	39	Jul 9
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	⅜	¾	¾	Jul 8
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	13	4	3⅝	3½	Jul 7
1⅝	⅜	Chi & N West	2	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
4¾	2	Chi & N West pf	3	4	4	4	— ⅜
1	⅛	Chi Great West	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jul 8
5⅜	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	6	4¼	4	4¼	Jul 8
15	8⅛	Chi Mail Order	6	14	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅝
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅞	⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	4	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
15⅜	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	8	14⅜	14¼	14½	— ⅛
35¼	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	—1¼
41¼	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	Jul 6
1	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jul 8
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (½e)	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Jul 7
14⅜	12	Chickasha Cot(¾e)	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Jul 9
8½	3½	Childs Co	7	8½	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
69¼	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (⅛e)	242	66⅜	63⅛	63⅞	—1⅝
1⅞	⅛	Cities Service	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
13½	10	City Ice&Fuel(.80e)	19	11⅝	10¾	10¾	— ⅞
5	2	City Stores	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
24	10¾	Clark Equip	7	20	19⅛	19⅛	Jul 7
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (½e)	4	23	23	23	Jul 8
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.80e)	20	42½	41½	42½	+ ½
20¾	10½	Cluett Peabdy(.40e)	9	20⅞	19½	19½	—1¼
140	105½	Coca-Cola (1e)	2	137½	137	137½	— ¼
60	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	+ ½
12	7⅛	Colgate-Palm-P	20	11⅝	11	11	— ⅝
95½	78	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	3	94	94	94	+3
27½	13¼	Collins & Aik (¾e)	10	25¼	24½	24½	— ⅛
20	9⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	4	17⅛	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
22¾	13⅛	Col Br'east A (.85e)	4	21⅛	21	21	— ¾
21⅞	13	Col Br'east B (.85e)	1	20	20	20	— ¼
9⅝	5½	Colum G & El	37	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅝
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	67	66⅞	66⅞	
15½	9	ColumPic vtc(2½%f)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	Jul 8
91¼	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	89	89	89	+ ½
43½	23	Coml Credit (4)	9	41⅝	40½	40¾	— ⅝
95½	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	94	94	94	Jul 7
47	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	7	46½	45¾	45⅞	— ⅛
105	90	Coml I T cv pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	Jul 6
10	5⅞	Coml Solvents	29	8¾	⅛¼	8¼	— ⅜
2	1	Com'with & South	38	1⅜	1½	1½	
45	25	Com & So pf (2¼k)	10	42½	41⅞	42	—1
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¾)	12	27½	26⅝	26¾	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	2	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
24½	15	Congoleum-Nairn	15	23¼	23	23	— ¼
8	6	Congress Cigar	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Jul 8
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	42	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
83⅝	78	Consol Cigar (⅜e)	3	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
17⅜	9¾	Consol Coppermin	2	11	11	11	— ¼
89½	78	Consum Pw pf(4½)	1	88¼	88¼	88¼	Jul 8
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17	17	17	Jul 9
89½	78	Consum Pw pf(4½)	1	88¼	88¼	88¼	Jul 8
17⅜	9¾	Container Corp	12	16⅛	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
19⅞	8⅝	Cont Bak A	23	18¾	18½	18⅝	— ⅜
3⅞	2	Cont Bak B	11	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
93	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	88	88	88	Jul 8
49	36½	Cont Can (1e)	14	45¾	45	45	— ⅛
112½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	110¾	110¾	110¾	Jul 9
9⅝	6	Cont Diam Fib	3	8¼	8	8⅛	— ⅜
35⅜	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	33	33	33	— ¾
1¾	⅞	Cont Motors	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
34⅜	21¼	Cont Oil Del (1½e)	19	33¼	32¼	32⅝	— ⅛
16½	10	Cont Steel	1	15	15	15	Jul 8
69	53	Corn Products (3)	6	66½	66	66¼	+ ¼
166½	162	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	165¼	165¼	165¼	Jun 21
4⅞	2¾	Coty Inc	5	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
10	6¾	Crane Co	12	33½	32½	32¾	— ¾
87	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	4	106¾	105	105	Jul 8
25	21¾	Cream of Wh(1½e)	3	25	24⅝	25	
10⅞	5¼	Crosley Radio	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
39½	22¼	Crown Cork & S	12	35⅝	34½	34½	— ½
37	29	Cro Crk pf ww(2¼)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	Jul 8
33¾	25½	Cro Crk pf xw (2¼)	1	31½	31½	31½	
14⅛	7½	Crown Zeller pf (5e)	37

Commerce and Finance

RFC Notes, Government Guaranteed, to Carry 7/8 P. C. Rate

Business and Industry

Government Hopes To Avoid Loans On Wheat and Cotton

WASHINGTON (AP)—Administration farm leaders said that, if present prices of cotton and wheat were maintained for the season, Government price-bolstering efforts would be held to a minimum in order to encourage exports of these commodities.

During recent years the Government often has stepped in to halt farm price declines by providing loans to producers desiring to withhold price-depressing surpluses from markets. The loan rate usually set the market price.

Retards Exports

Officials said that in some instances the loans had held American prices above world levels and thereby had retarded exports, foreign buyers turning to agricultural nations offering lower prices.

Confronted with huge surpluses of cotton and wheat, Agriculture Department officials have expressed a desire to avoid loans that would tend to set artificial prices.

They disclosed that if the price of cotton—the nation's No. 1 farm export—is at the present level on Aug. 1, it is possible that government loans will not be provided.

Cotton loans are mandatory under the new farm law when the Aug. 1 price of cotton is 52 per cent or less than what Congress has declared to be a "fair" price. Such a price now is about 16 cents a pound. Thus the price which would require loans would be about 8.32 cents a pound or less. Spot cotton closed Saturday at about 9 cents.

Holds 7,000,000 Bales Cotton

The law also makes loans mandatory when crop prospects indicate a yield of 13,000,000 bales or more. Under this year's restricted planting program, a crop of less than 12,000,000 bales is indicated.

The Administration desires particularly to avoid a loan program for cotton, it was said, because the Government now holds more than 7,000,000 bales of cotton accumulated under previous loan programs. There is no ready market for this huge stock. Even if there were, legislation would prevent its sale except at prices materially higher than those prevailing.

Although loans probably will be provided for wheat, the loan rate is expected to be close to the minimum permitted under the fram act. Such a rate—about 60 cents a bushel—would be below current wheat prices.

However, a rather sharp decline in wheat prices might create a situation, officials explained, in which American prices would be pegged above world prices. In that event, competitive wheat producing countries would have a price advantage in world markets.

Douglas Aircraft Has Record Profit

NEW YORK (AP)—Douglas Aircraft Co. and wholly owned subsidiaries reported for the six months ended May 31 net profit of $1,093,149 after federal surtax, equal to $1.91 a share on capital stock. It was the largest profit for that period in company's history and compared with $525,822 or 92 cents a share in the six months ended May 31, 1937.

Unfilled orders were reported at $26,545,652 against $20,800,000 on May 31, 1937. Company's plant is at Santa Monica, Calif.

Record Collections By Revenue Bureau

By the Associated Press

Washington

Commissioner Guy T. Helvering said that the $5,658,385,125 collected by the Internal Revenue Bureau in the fiscal year ended June 30 was the largest amount the bureau ever took in.

The receipts included $2,584,911,302 of income taxes the largest amount in 17 years; $36,653,233 of excess profits taxes; $743,106,832 of social Security and railroad retirement taxes, and $2,293,633,755 from all other internal revenue taxes.

Internal revenue collections from leading states included: New York, $1,234,633,717; Illinois, $494, 452, 774; Pennsylvania, $473,191,927; North Carolina. $326,920,750; California, $312,485,079; and Michigan, 306,953,324.

PWA Power Projects 'Out' Unless Private Plants Are Too High

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Harold L. Ickes, Public Works Administrator, reaffirmed and re-defined here the Roosevelt declaration in the closing days of Congress that cities seeking PWA funds for constructing power projects duplicating privately owned facilities will be first required to make "reasonable efforts in good faith" to acquire the existing systems.

Mr. Ickes made plain that the new policy is not intended to induce private utility companies to sell their facilities. It is intended to provide "that no funds shall be advanced upon any application unless the utility shall have had an opportunity to sell, at a fair and reasonable price, when the utility would otherwise be substantially duplicated by the municipality."

The decision as to what constitutes a "fair and reasonable price," it was explained, must be left to the PWA Administrator.

The PWA now has on file some 50 applications for loans and grants in which the question of duplication is involved. Thus far they have not been submitted to President Roosevelt, although they have the tentative PWA approval. Mr. Ickes' statement indicates the final White House approval will not be given in most cases until negotiations for the purchase of the privately owned facilities take place. In time past such negotiations have lasted months.

Mr. Ickes' definition of position made one exception to the general rule. He said the policy of nonduplication would not apply to projects for the construction of generating or transmission facilities for producing or conveying power to public agencies, which hitherto have purchased their power from private companies. As a general rule in such cases, he said, there are no "readily identifiable utility facilities" for which the public agency could reasonably be required to make an offer of purchase.

Debts Put an End to Land Empire Of Rancho Topanga Malibu Sequit

SANTA MONICA, Calif., (AP)—A new corporation emerged out of a Federal Bankruptcy Court to take over control of California's last great land empire, where 74-year-old May K. Rindge ruled with an iron hand for nearly a half century.

Conquered by debts, the 24,000-acre mountain and seacoast domain near Santa Monica may yield part of its territory for the establishment of a large county and state park.

May Cancel Taxes

In return, public agencies indicated, cancellation may be made of $1,140,000 of unpaid taxes—part of the $10,000,000 worth of obligations which caused the empire's downfall.

It is not the first time that financial troubles have overtaken the owners of Rancho Topanga Malibu Sequit since Don Jose Tapia staked it out in 1802—riding as far as he could between sunrise and sunset—by grant of the King of Spain.

Mrs. Rindge is luckier than most. She retains a life interest in her unfinished $1,000,000 home, built on a headland site chosen by her husband, Fred H. Rindge, Sr., before he passed on in 1905. She also keeps title to three beach front properties and the family homestead at Marblehead, Mass., where she lived as a bride.

Malibu Beach, where dozens of movie stars, directors and producers leased land for luxurious homes from Mrs. Rindge, will remain intact, the cinema settlers being allowed to buy their property.

Has Huge Value

In 1850 the Rancho passed from Don Jose Tapia's heirs for an unpaid $800 grocery bill held by Merchant Mathew Keller. Its value today, with the growing pressure of population in Southern California, is almost fabulous.

Mr. Rindge bought it in 1890 from Mr. Keller's son, Henry, for $10 an acre. He dreamed of a new Riviera along the Pacific. His widow, until 1925, resisted with armed guards attempts to open it to the public.

A court decision, giving the State right-of-way for the Roosevelt Highway through the Rancho, drove the first wedge into the tight defenses of the "hermit" empire, which bankruptcy finally demolished.

New Silk Hose Mill to Be Built in North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELMONT, N. C.—According to an announcement made here by Henry A. Lineberger, Secretary and Treasurer of the Knit Products Corporation, manufacturers of ladies' full-fashioned silk hose, a new industry, the Belmont Throwing Corporation, has been organized and incorporated for $200,000. The building will be erected here immediately.

The building will cost about $40,000, and the latest silk throwing equipment will be installed.

The Belmont Throwing Corporation will employ 100 persons, 75 per cent of whom will be girls, it was stated. The management will be under Henry A. Lineberger, Secretary and Treasurer.

RFC Note Issue Of $200,000,000 Offered Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Acting as fiscal agent for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the U. S. Treasury is offering for subscription $200,000,0000 of RFC ⅞ per cent notes, Series N, to be dated July 20 and to mature on the same date in 1941. They will not be subject to call for redemption before maturity.

According to the previous statements by officials of the RFC and Treasury, the proceeds of the sale will be used by the lending agency to reduce its debt to the Treasury. There are about $720,000,000 of such obligations outstanding. Jesse Jones, chairman of the RFC, said last week that there probably would be further offerings of RFC notes, and expressed the hope that the debt to the Treasury might be paid off in the present fiscal year.

The relatively low interest rate of seven-eighths of 1 per cent on the new offering of three-year notes approximates the three-quarters of 1 per cent rate on the 18-month Commodity Credit Corporation notes sold by the Treasury late in April.

The Treasury and the Federal Reserve Banks and branches will offer the new issue. No subscriptions will be received by the RFC. The securities will be fully and unconditionally guaranteed both as to interest and principal by the United States. They will be exempt from all taxation except Federal surtaxes, estate, inheritance and gift taxes, according to the Treasury announcement. They will be issued in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 and $100,000.

Subscriptions from banks and trust companies for their own account will be received with deposit but will be restricted in each case to an amount not exceeding one-half of the combined capital and surplus of the subscribing bank or trust company. Subscriptions by all others must be accompanied by payment of 1 per cent of the amount of the notes applied for.

Change in Trade Terminology Urged By National Council

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Abandonment of the old mercantilist terms "favorable" and "unfavorable," as applied to international balances of trade, was asked by the National Foreign Trade Council today in a statement urging its members to adopt instead the wording "export balance" and "import balance."

"Although usage was assumed to have translated the terms 'favorable' and 'unfavorable' into a presentation of facts intelligible to, and accepted by, businessmen and writers in general, the rise of bilateralism in recent years and external pressure brought to bear upon the United States by countries seeking a closer parity of trade, showed how misleading and harmful the phrase 'unfavorable balance of trade' may be when employed as an argument by countries that buy more from the United States than they sell," the Council's message says.

In adopting the revised terminology, the Council plans to cooperate with other trade organizations in bringing about general acceptance of the change. Both the United States Chamber of Commerce and the International Chamber of Commerce have been asked to assist in having the more accurate phrases adopted by foreign countries.

Economists long have regarded as highly misleading the term "favorable balance of trade," as employed to describe in popular language an excess of commodity exports over imports, but the concept persisted tenaciously until the last National Foreign Trade Week, when F. W. Nichol, Vice-President and General Manager of International Business Machines Corporation, strongly recommended a change.

Petroleum Supplies Slightly Off in May

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported stored stocks of oil decreased 1,651,000 barrels in May.

Stocks of crude and refined oil in May totaled 590,469,000 barrels, compared with 592,120,000 in April and 548,695,000 in April, 1937.

Stocks of finished gasoline totaled 80,987,000 barrels on May 31, representing 53 days' supply, against 82,684,000 barrels or 56 days' supply in April and 72,269,000 barrels, or 45 days' supply in May, 1937.

Domestic consumption of gasoline in May totaled 44,911,000 barrels against 43,254,000 in April.

Crude oil production averaged 3,183,000 barrels in May compared to 3,423,000 in April and 3,406,000 in May, 1937.

Runs to stills averaged daily 3,201,000 barrels in May compared to 3,189,000 in April and 3,240,000 in May, 1937.

Refinery data was compiled from reports of refineries with a daily crude capacity of 4,053,000 in barrels in May against 4,036,000 in April.

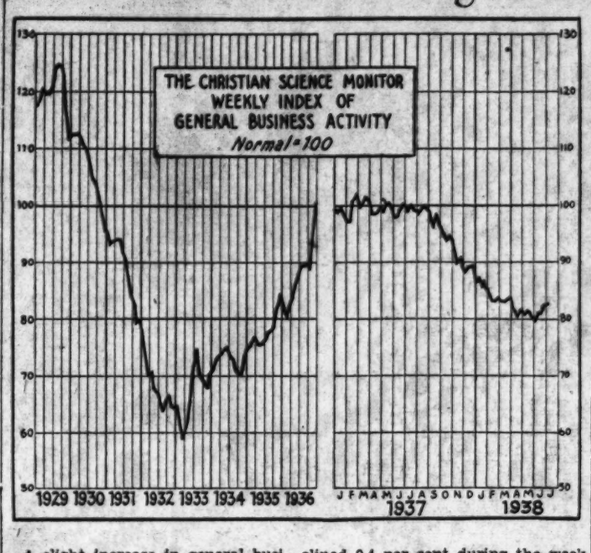
Refineries operated at 79 per cent of capacity in May, compared with 79 per cent in April.

Alton Road Asks I. C. C. To Extend RFC Loan

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—The Alton railroad applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission today for extension to Sept. 1, 1942, of its $1,894,632 Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan maturing July 28.

The railroad said the extension would be secured by the same collateral now covering the existing loan and that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, of which the Alton is a subsidiary, would continue to guarantee the loan.

Slight Increase in Monitor Business Index During Week


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY INDEX OF
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal=100
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J
1937
1938

A slight increase in general business activity was recorded during the week ended July 2 by The Christian Science Monitor weekly index. This increase follows a substantial upturn in the previous week and the index now stands at 82.8 (prel.) compared with 82.5 in the week ended June 25.

The index was forced upward due to a slight increase in bank debits corrected for seasonal adjustment and an increase in miscellaneous carloadings. Electric power production declined somewhat but not enough to prevent the index from showing a rising tendency.

Retail business during the week advanced 4 to 10 per cent above the previous week and more merchants approached levels of a year ago. In fact many merchants have decided to advance budgets from originally-set limits to a figure on a par with last year's. Inventories are low.

Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.4 per cent during the week due generally to the drop in iron and steel prices together with lower prices for farm products, foods and building materials.

Steel production declined 4 points to 24 per cent of mill capacity. Automobile production for the past week was only 25,375 units, compared with 40,945 the preceding week.

Engineering construction awards increased 17 per cent during the week to $18,322,000 over the $66,998,000 in the like week of 1937 due to a gain of 51 per cent in public building.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*July 2, 1938	June 25, 1938	July 3, 1937
Combined index	82.8	82.5	99.6
Bk debits outside NYC	91.4	91.2	96.5
Elec. power production	88.4	88.8	101.6
Misc carloadings	85.9	85.0	98.9

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Most everybody in Wall Street is now bullish, but the pattern of thought seems to run something like this. "Certainly the market is headed for higher levels, but a reaction is long over-due. Of course one can miss the boat by waiting for reactions, and the advice to 'sell on bulges and buy on reactions' is invitingly simple until tried. So perhaps it is not wise to wait for reactions after all." On this uncertain note the market finally seemed to top out last week and produce the long-awaited reaction.

To be sure, it was not sharp nor fearsome. And it carried with it one bullish sign, consistent in the last three weeks of the new bull market. Volume increased on the upside again and persistently tended to shrink on the downside. It accelerated on Wednesday's rise until the market made its peak on Thursday morning, but at that point heavy trading only churned prices without further gain and so the market backed away.

Coppers in the Van

Of course coppers were in the van at first, on account of the sudden heavy buying which drove June's total purchases to 91,000 tons, highest in 18 months and then topped that with 80,000 tons more. Then copper shares lagged as producers refused to raise the price the final notch to 10 cents and buying fell off. Consumers are estimated to have taken enough copper for most of the rest of the year, even counting consumption slightly higher than at present, so everybody paused for thought. Reopening of Kennecott's Utah mines in August will help prevent sharp further declines in copper inventory.

The marvel of the market was the way steel shares held up until Friday in the face of the new competitive situation. That steel demand has held up at all, with buyers still at sea over the effects of the new schedules, is noteworthy. Yet Chicago is scheduled to jump 9 points this week to the best since mid-November, around 33 per cent operations, and Pittsburgh will also recover from the seasonal holiday slump. Demand for steel shows no clear signs of revival yet, but motor car producers' summer schedules, though still far below last year, are better than the widespread shutdowns anticipated a fortnight ago. General Motors' June sales statement showed a more-than-seasonal decline in June consumers' buying, but it had a ray of hope in the form of a better inventory position for dealers.

Rails Ahead of Market

For several reasons rails did much better than the rest of the market. The 25 per cent passenger fare increase for the Eastern roads, to go into effect July 25, helped, though it was of even more assistance to Greyhound and to Pullman. Late Friday the carloadings figures for the week ended July 2 showed the best for the year and a more-than-seasonal increase of perceptible proportions, as indicated on the Monitor's business index above.

Lastly there is substantial talk of bettered rail earnings figures. It appears that June gross revenues will show a better-than-seasonal increase over May, whereas June, 1937, showed a less than seasonal. Rail net operating income monthly comparisons also started to improve in May, and are expected to continue in June and on through the year. Baltimore & Ohio is estimated able to meet its monthly interest requirements through September, even at current depressed earnings levels and by that time, unless the stock market is no barometer, can probably show good enough earnings to justify a rescue party, either from Wall Street or Washington.

It is still as difficult to find convincing signs of business improvement to justify the market rise as it was last Labor Day to find convincing signs of deterioration to justify the initial stages of the market slump in evidence then. The building industry, of course, has been the star performer of the year, having in many branches all but ignored the depression.

Engineering contracts are now running ahead of last year, and the building shares have been set up in front in the market advances. The textile industry has suddenly come to life in Worth Street, although the price of raw cotton, especially after the Friday cotton acreage estimate, is too high for most of the mills to make a profit.

Bond Trend Confirmatory

The bond market has not done as well as the stock market, but it has reversed itself on the charts sufficiently to lead chart-readers to say the decline is over. It rallied from March 31, reached just the point were a technical rally should stop, and there stopped. The subsequent decline, however, did not penetrate the March lows, and a ruler and pencil will explain the rest of the reasoning based on the height of the recent recovery.

Bank stocks did well and second-quarter "indicated earnings" for the leading local banks bettered expectations. For the big three they compared with last year as follows:

	Indicated 2nd-quarter earnings per share 1938	1937
	$	$
Chase	.38	.39
City	.24	.38
Guaranty	3.19	3.22

Easy Credit vs. Protection

A historic difference of opinion appears developing out of the recent change in bank examination practices. Andrew D. White, New York State Banking Superintendent, recently stated that the principal purpose of the change was to effect uniformity in examinations. Now comes the Federal Reserve Board in its monthly bulletin with a polite counter-explanation that the principal purpose was to ease examination requirements. Back of these statements is the whole controversy between Reserve Board Chairman Eccles on the one hand and the other banking authorities on the other, and back of that is the perennial issue of easy credit versus protection to depositors.

The New York Curb Exchange is reorganizing, after a fashion, but by no means after the revolutionary fashion of the New York Stock Exchange. The Curb has long had a paid executive, its Secretary, and will re-title the job, cut and consolidate some of the committees, admit outsiders to its Governing Board and committees, and otherwise follow more or less along the lines of the Conway Report. A special committee was appointed by the President some months ago to consider reorganization, and this committee in turn appointed an advisory committee, including outsiders. The Advisory Committee will sit down with the Special Committee today to mull over the new proposals preparatory to submitting them to the Governors, after which of course they go to the members.

The recent slow sag of sterling to new lows for 1938 has brought varied explanations. Some say the British are stealthily letting it slide toward the old $4.86⅛ level; others say the unusually unfavorable British trade balance is responsible, while others say the British are buying stocks here. Their own market has partly reflected the New York market, but with true British reserve.

Monopoly Probe Seen Disturbing Industrial Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Next to the wages and hours laws the present Congressional investigation of monopolies is probably the most fundamentally important among the actions of the recent session of Congress, according to the Standard Statistics Company. In fact, if this investigation produces a crop of anti-trust suits or proposals for more stringent anti-trust laws, it might prove to be a prime disturbing factor at a time when price relationships are unstable and the forward movement of recovery is checked by innumerable uncertainties.

What Is a Monopoly?

What is a monopoly? If the word means a single firm or corporation which is able to fix the price of its product according to its own calculations of maximum profit, rather than seeing the price established through competition, the number of important monopolies in the United States is hardly large enough to justify the expenditure of $500,000 in investigation.

The target of the inquiry, however, will probably be those industries in which there are a relatively few dominant producers. For example, the recent government study of the farm equipment industry uncovered eight leading firms—a fact which could probably have been established by an hour's search of the Standard Statistics Company's Corporation Records.

It should not occasion surprise that the price for a standard article, whether produced by six firms or 600, is identical at one time and in one place. Effective competition itself produces this result and any other result would be ridiculous. The monopoly investigation, therefore, seems likely to concern itself with whether prices are fixed by tacit or expressed agreement, and which concerns are dominant in the price-fixing, and whether the price is "too high."

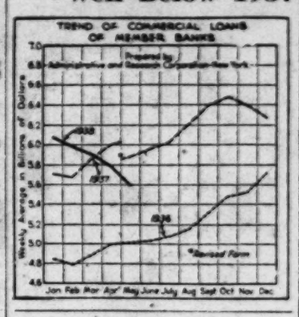
Fluctuation or Stabilization

A comparison of price movements in two industries, such as brick manufacturing and agricultural machinery, one dominated by small producers and the other by a few large firms, indicates greater stability in the latter, which is a matter of common knowledge. Ought big-industry prices to fluctuate more rapidly and sharply, or should small-industry prices be stabilized?

These questions have been debated and investigated for half a century. Their importance at this time will probably be found in the fact that they are connected with the dislike of "bigness" and with whatever new program may be evolved for dealing with industries which are thought to be oversized.

The state of doubt engendered by the new laws and investigations may continue a discouraging factor in regard to long-range planning for industrial expansion, on which any sustained and vigorous recovery will probably have to rest, as in the past. It does not, of course, prevent shorter recovery movements based upon consumption, which the Government can and will probably stimulate.

Commercial Loans Well Below 1937


TREND OF COMMERCIAL LOANS OF MEMBER BANKS
Prepared by Administrative and Research Corporation New York
Weekly Average in Billions of Dollars
1938
1937
1936
*Revised Figure
Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec

Criticism by FTC Of Int'l Harvester Is Declared Unjust

CHICAGO (AP) — The Federal Trade Commission's criticism of the farm machinery industry was described by the International Harvester Company as an "unjust" and "witch burning" pronouncement.

The commission cited the "dominant position" and "profits" of the company as factors indicating monopolistic conditions in the industry.

Sydney G. McAllister, president of the company, contended the comment was based on "an ex parte investigation" and that the "commission denied the request of the industry for a hearing and opportunity to point out any possible errors in the commission's findings. . . ."

Material facts and natural causes, he added, were repeatedly ignored.

Stating the commission found the company enjoyed more net profits in 1937 than in 1929 because of a price-advancing policy which could not have succeeded if free and open competition prevailed, Mr. McAllister said:

"There were very substantial increases in 1937 in the two principal elements of costs—labor and materials. The prices of the harvester company were not increased as much as the increase in cost and the margin of profit to sales was less in 1937 than in 1929."

Concerning the charge of "dominance," Mr. McAllister referred to the "International Harvester dissolution case" of 1918, and said figures now "indicate without question that the Harvester company's percentage of the implement business has further declined and also that new and strong companies have come into the field."

Exchange Seat Price Increases 57 P. C.

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—Arrangements were made today for the transfer of a membership in the New York Stock Exchange for $80,000, up $12,000 from the last sale and a new high since last Nov. 4.

The latest price paid for doing business on the floor of the exchange represents an increase of 57 per cent over the 20-year low for memberships established June 15, this year, when $51,000 was accepted for a "seat."

The rapid upturn in membership prices, the brokerage community pointed out, coincides with marked increase in business on the exchange since June 20 when daily sales have averaged close to 2,000,000 shares.

Steel Operations Drop 4 Points To 24 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Due mostly to the holiday shutdowns, steel production in the United States declined 4 points during the past week to 24 per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel. Largest drop was at Pittsburgh, off 8 points to 15 per cent. Other reductions included 3 points at Chicago to 24 per cent, 5 points at eastern Pennsylvania to 22, 1 point at Youngstown to 27 and 7.5 at Cleveland to 15.5. Wheeling advanced 6 points to 44 per cent, while Buffalo was up 2 points to 30. New England rose 10 points to 33 and Cincinnati gained 8 points to 36 per cent. Operations were unchanged at 42 per cent at Birmingham, 33.3 at St. Louis and 29 at Detroit.

Pig Iron Sales Up

"While some small improvement in steel buying has followed recent price reductions which accompanied the radical recasting of the industry's basing point system," says the report, "appearance of more substantial business awaits elimination of the confusion attending these changes as well as better activity among important consumers.

"Pig iron buying has responded promptly to the reduction of $4 a ton on most grades. Third quarter contracting has spurted sharply in some districts as consumers become convinced prices are unlikely to go lower and that the time is ripe for abandonment of the hand-to-mouth buying practiced until recently. Shipments for current needs, however, continue slow.

Scrap Prices Up

"Dullness still grips some of the major steel consuming industries. Railroads are inactive in equipment markets, although platemakers are encouraged over the possibility of early distribution of steel for 5550 freight cars for the Southern Railway."

"Several large orders and pending tonnages headline eastern markets for reinforcing bars and fabricated plates and shapes."

Reductions in steel prices are in contrast to scrap quotations which continue upward. The steelmaking scrap composite advanced 34 cents last week, to $12.50, the third consecutive increase, bringing quotations back to the mid-April level. The iron and steel composite also was lifted by higher scrap prices, moving up 4 cents to $36.29. The finished steel composite was unchanged at $57.20.

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• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Ecuador Is Bitter Against Foreign Invested Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUITO, Ecuador—The nationalization policy in Ecuador which became more marked as the military party assumed control of the country, is now centered, almost exclusively, in a government campaign against foreign invested capital.

Anglo-American capital is chiefly concerned, and recently the Anglo-Ecuadorean Oil Company, yielding to "force majeure" and doubtless with a view to avoiding further difficulties, submitted to the imposition of an income tax which it holds to be both illegal and unjust.

This tax, amounting to eight per cent, and made retroactive from 1935, is in addition to the royalty on gross production to whose increase from seven to ten per cent the company consented at the beginning of the year on the understanding that income tax would not be charged.

In addition, this British and all other foreign companies are faced with a revision of the terms of their concessions and contracts, in accordance with a decree which had hard words to say about the foreigner's role in the development of Ecuadorean commerce.

Increased revenue is undoubtedly the main aim of the Government and this it seems determined to obtain by additional taxation, fines and forced loans in the shape of advance payments. In the case of the Anglo-Ecuadorean and other foreign companies revision of old concessions to annual free importation of materials is also being enforced.

In the case of one American company exploiting a gold concession military force was brandished to secure acceptance of the government demands. In the case of the British oil company, although the London board has denied any similarity of Mexican and Ecuadorean conditions, there can be no doubt that the knowledge of what happened further north had some influence in the decision to accept the official demands with the legal reservation.

The legal position must not be ignored. The Government, although revolutionary in origin, is internationally recognized, but experience has proved in neighboring states that its decisions might be discountenanced by a succeeding regime enjoying a more constitutional basis.

Meantime the Government faced with numerous difficulties in its program, has tackled the reorganization of the judicial power. Leading lawyers have opposed this and suffered for their opposition. One of these was the legal adviser to the Anglo-Ecuadorean Oil Company who was given 48 hours to leave the country. He is now in Peru.

Further Phosphate Leases Must Await Committee Findings

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Ickes decreed that no more leases to mine the fertilizer, phosphate, from Government lands would be granted until Congress had agreed upon a phosphate conservation policy.

He said the order involved primarily 2,000,000 acres in Florida, Idaho, Montana, Utah and Wyoming. Existing leases will not be affected.

Acting in response to a special message from President Roosevelt, a joint Congressional committee now is investigating the phosphate situation. It is expected to submit findings to Congress at the session beginning next January.

In announcing the suspension of leasing activities, Mr. Ickes said a continual drain upon the privately-owned supply of the fertilizer material in Tennessee and Florida had made it imperative to protect and develop the Government's phosphate lands in the West.

Fractional Gains In Wheat Prices

CHICAGO, July 11—Despite 13,682,000 bushels increase of the United States' visible supply total, wheat values averaged fractionally higher today.

Augmented seriousness of rust infestation northwest served to stimulate price upturns. Harvest weather was mostly favorable southwest.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ¼-¾ higher, compared with Saturday's finish, July 71¼-⅝, Sept. 72⅜-½, Corn ⅛-⅝ up, July 58, Sept. 59⅝-¾, and oats unchanged to ⅜ up.

Federal Bureau to Buy $1,517,860 Steel, Copper

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—Commissioner John C. Page announced today the Bureau of Reclamation contemplated the purchase of approximately $1,517,860 of steel and copper products before Aug. 15.

The orders, he said, would include 65,890,000 pounds of steel worth $1,383,960 at current reduced prices, and 500 tons of copper wire and other copper products worth $133,900 at prevailing ton prices.

Included in orders expected to be given by Aug. 15 are 13,500 tons of reinforcing steel; 9,430 tons of structural steel; 5,000 tons of rails and accessories; 1,915 tons of gates, valves, and hoists, 5,050 tons of pipe and penstocks, and 1,000 tons of turbines.

Youngstown New Basing Point

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio (AP) — Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., has designated Youngstown as basing point for sheets, strip products and plate. Youngstown base prices are identical with Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Chicago base prices.

National Investors Net

NEW YORK (AP)—National Investors Corp., an investment concern, reported net assets as of June 30 totaled $16,663,247, equal to $5.36 a share of capital stock, which compared with $16,022,675, or $4.80 a capital share, as of Dec. 31, 1937.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¼s '45-43	109.25	109.25	109.25
1 3¼s '46-44	109.24	109.25	109.25
1 3s '48-46	108	108	108
1 3¼s '49-46	108.17	108.17	108.17
25 4¼s '52-47	118.24	118.24	118.24
6 2½s '53-49	102.3	102.2	102.3
250 2¾s '54-51	103.19	103.19	103.19
2 3s '55-51	106.18	106.18	106.18
3 2¾s '60-55	104.2	104.2	104.2
51 2¾s '63-58	102.8	102.7	102.8

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3s '49-44	106.3	106.3	106.3

Home Owners' Loan

8 2¾s '49-39	102.26	102.26	102.26
15 3s '52-44	106.5	106.4	106.5

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	99½	99½	99½
5 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	100	100	100
1 Alleghany 5s '44	74	74	74
2 Alleghany 5s '49	63½	63½	63½
7 Alleghany 5s '0 st	27½	27¼	27¼
2 Allegh Val 4s '42	103¾	103½	103½
6 Allis Chalm 4s '52	108½	108	108
7 Am & For P5s 2030	59½	59	59
10 AmIGChem5½s'49	104	103⅞	103⅞
6 Am Int 5½s '49	95	94⅞	95
16 Am T&T 5½s '43	112⅝	112¼	112¼
3 Am T&T 3¼s '66	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2 Am T&T 3¼s '61	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3 AnacondaCop 4½s '50	105½	105¼	105¼
1 Ang C Nitra deb '67	31½	31½	31½
2 Arm Del 4s '57	96½	96	96
2 Arm Del 4s '58	96½	96½	96½
21 AT&SF 4s '95	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 AT&SF aj 4s '95	87½	87½	87½
2 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	89	89	89
11 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	100	100	100
2 A C Line 1st 4s '52	82½	82½	82½
1 ACL cit 4s '52	63	63	63
2 Atl Gu&WI 5s '59	55½	55⅜	55⅜
10 B&O rfg 6s '95	29	28	28
10 B&O 1st 5s '48	48¾	48	48
29 B&O rfg 5s '95	28	26¼	26¼
8 B&O 5s 2000 D	25	25	25
58 B&O cv 4½s '60	23½	22¼	22¼
7 B&O 4s '48	45½	45	45
18 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	37	36¼	36¼
7 B&O 5s S W '50	34	33	33
5 Bell TPa 5s '48	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
3 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105¼	105¼	105¼
13 Beth Stl 3⅜s '66	98	98	98
3 Beth Stl 3½s '52	95¼	95½	95¼
11 Bost&Me 5s '67	34⅜	34	34
2 Bost&Me 5s '55	34¾	34¼	34¾
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	106	106	106
135 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	69	67½	68
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	68¼	68⅛	68¼
3 Buf R&P 4½s '57	27	27	27
1 Bush Term 8s '55	42	42	42
1 Can Nat Ry 4s '56	119¼	119¼	119¼
16 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	117⅝	117½	117½
16 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
2 Can Nor 6½s '46	125½	125¼	125¼
10 Can Pac 4s '44	111¼	111⅛	111⅛
1 Can Pac 5s '54	98¼	98⅛	98¼
10 Can Pac 4½s '60	93¼	93¼	93¼
4 Can Pac 4s perp	79¾	79¾	79¾
1 Caro C&O 6s '52	102½	102½	102½
6 Celotex 4½s '57 ww	86½	86	86
1 Cen Ill E&El 5s '51	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	106	106	106
5 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝
4 Certain-td 5½s'48	74½	74	74½
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	19½	19½	19½
6 CB&Q rfg 5s '71	92	92	92
1 CB&Q 4s Ill '58	96	96	96
15 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	102	101¾	101¾
1 CB&Q 3½s '49 Ill	97	97	97
7 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	13⅜	13	13¼
9 Chic Gt West 4s '59	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 Chi I&L 6s '47	13½	13½	13½
19 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	10¼	9¾	9⅞
3 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3½	3⅛	3½
5 CM&SP 4½s '89 E	27¾	27¾	27¾
7 CM&SP gen 4s '89	27¼	27	27
3 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	10	10	10
1 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	6¾	6¼	6¾
4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	10	10	10
7 CRI & P 4½s '52A	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
2 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	4¾	4⅝	4¾
1 CRI & P 4s '88	18	18	18
1 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	8	8	8
5 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	103½	103½	103½
4 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	88	88	88
6 Childs Co 5s '43	74	74	74
15 C C&StL 4½s '77	58¾	58¾	58¾
9 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	82¼	81¾	81¾
5 Clev Un Term 5s '73	76¾	76¾	76¾
5 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	71½	71½	71½
1 Col F & I 5s '43	100	100	100
6 Col Gs 5s '51	42½	41⅝	42½
17 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	94¾	94	94
2 Colmbia G 5s 1961	92¾	92¾	92¾
20 Col Ry Pw&L 4s '65	108	108	108
96 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	100½	100¼	100½
10 Cob'l Cred 2¾s '42	102½	102¼	102¼
7 Comwlth Ed 4½s '56	112¾	112½	112½
7 Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	105½	105⅜	105½
2 Comwith Ed 4s '81	108½	108⅜	108⅜
75 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	109½	108¾	109
11 Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	107	107	107
17 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104¾	104	104¼
4 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104½	104⅜	104⅜
5 Con Edis 3½s '58	102	102	102
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	103	103	103
12 Con Oil 3½s '51	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Consum Pow 3¾s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Consum Pow 3½s'70	105½	105½	105½
11 Consum Pow 3¼s	103	102⅞	102⅞
5 Container 5s 43	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Crane Co 3½s 51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 Crown Cork 4s 50	102	102	102
2 Cuba RR 7½s 46	50	50	50
2 D R & G 4s 36	12½	12½	12½
2 Det Ed 5s 52	107¾	107½	107½
5 Det Ed 4½s 61	113	113	113
5 Det Ed 3½s 65	109	109	109
9 Dow Chem 3s 51	105	105	105
2 Essex Rv Minn 4s 48	100	100	100
4 Elect Auto Lite 4s 52	104½	104½	104½
15 Erie rfg 5s 67	15	15	15
2 Erie 1st 4s 96	45	45	45
1 Erie gen lien 4s 96	23½	23½	23½
8 Fairbanks M 4s 56	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Gen Cable 5½s '47	98¼	98½	98¼
14 Gen Mot Acc 3¼s '51	104½	104½	104½
1 Gen Pub Sv 5½s '48	99	99	99
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	52	52	52
1 Goodrich 6s '45	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	105	105	105
5 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	80	80	80
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	101½	101½	101½
10 Gt Nor 4s G	92¼	91¾	92¼
5 Gulf St Util 4s '66	105½	105½	105½
20 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	102	102	102
3 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	24	24	24
1 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	51½	51½	51½
9 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	19¼	19	19¼
15 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	39½	38½	38½
8 Ill Cen Litch 3s '51	61	61	61
3 IC & CSL & NO 5s '63A	42½	42½	42½
10 IC & CSL & NO4½s'63D	40½	40½	40½
2 Ill Steel 4½s '40	106	106	106
1 Inland Stl 3¼s '61	107½	107½	107½
7 Interb R Tr 7s '32	55½	55½	55½
43 Interb R Tr 6s '32	24¾	24	24
13 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	59½	59½	59½
5 Interlake Iron 4s '47	89	89	89
1 Int Cit Nor 4½s '62	4½	4½	4½
1 Int Hydro El 6s '44	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
8 Int Paper 6s '55	85	85	85
1 Int Paper 5s '47	94	94	9
137 Int T&T cv 4½s'39	99	98⅞	99
40 Int T&T 4½s'52	71½	70½	70½
56 Int T&T 5s '55	75⅝	75	75½
1 James F&Clea 4s'59	54	54	54
1 Jones&Lgh St 4¼s'61	95	95	95
3 KCFtS & Mem 4s'36	26	25	25
2 K C South 5s'50	71¾	71	71
1 K C South 3s'50	71¼	71¼	71¼
8 K C Term 4s'60	105¾	105½	105½
1 Koppers Co 4s'51	103	103	103
1 Kresge Found 3½s'47	96¼	96⅛	96⅛
1 Lac Gas 6s'42 A	49	49	49
7 Lac Gas 5½s'53	55½	55½	55½
26 Lautaro Nit inc '75	31	30¾	30¾
2 Leh C&N 4s '45	35	35	35
2 Leh C&N 4½s'54 A	60¼	60	60¼
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	30	30	30
9 Leh Val 4½s 2003	26½	25⅜	26½
46 Leh Val 4s 2003	24½	23¾	23¾
1 Liggett & M 5s'51	122½	122½	122½
3 Liquid Carb 4s'47	111	111	111
4 Louisia & Ark 5s'69	78	78	78
5 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	93½	93½	93½
19 Louis & N un 4s'40	100¼	100	100¼
3 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	80	80	80
1 L&N 3s '80 St C	78	78	78
1 Mahat Ry 4s '90 ct	26½	26½	26½
6 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	102⅞	102	102
1 Met Ed 4½s '68	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
4 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	104	104	104
1 MSP&SM 4s '38	3	3	3
9 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	9	9	9
16 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	42	41¼	42
18 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	17	17	17
1 M-K-T 4½s '78	37½	37½	37½
1 Mo Pac 5½s '49	4¾	4¾	4¾
8 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	19	19	19
58 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	19¼	18⅛	18½
4 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	19¼	19	19
12 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	19	19	19
13 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	19¼	19	19
11 Mob&Oh 5s '38	20	20	20
42 Mob&O 4½s '77	19	18	18
2 MonWPaPoBv5s '65	95¼	95⅛	95⅛
14 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	94¾	94	94⅞
4 NashCha&StL 4s '78	56	55	55
22 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	102½	102¼	102½
9 Natl Steel 4s '65	107⅝	107⅛	107⅝
10 Nat Pow&L 4½s '80	107½	107	107
11 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	57	56½	56½
3 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	98½	98¼	98¼
4 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	98⅝	98¼	98⅜
5 NO Tex & M 4½s '56	31	31	31
16 NYC rfg 5s 2013	61½	59¾	59¾
29 NYC 4½s 2013 A	58¾	57¼	57¼
16 NYC cn 4s '98	62¾	62	62
3 NYC 3½s '46	75½	75½	75½
8 NYC 3½s '52	68½	68	68
1 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	58¾	57½	57½
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	63	63	63
19 NY Chi&StL 6s '38	53⅞	53	53¼
22 NY Chi&StL 5½s '74 A	43¾	42	42
17 NY Chi&StL 4½s '78	38⅝	37¾	37¾
5 NY Edis 3¼s '65	105¾	105⅝	105¾
2 NY Edis 3½s'66	104½	104	104½
3 NY G El H&P 5s'48	124	124	124
10 NY G El H&P 4s'49	114¾	114¾	114¾
1 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 NYNH&H 4½s'67	19	19	19
4 NY Ry 6s'58 st	102	102	102
1 NY S&W rfg 5s'37	9	9	9
16 NY Tel 4½s'39	105	104⅞	105
5 NY Tel 3¼s'67	108¼	108	108
4 NY Trap R 6s'48 st	66	66	66
2 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	4½	4½	4½
3 Nor† Sou 5s '61A	13¼	13¼	13¼
17 Nor Am Co 5s'61	103	104⅜	105
5 Nor Am Ed 5½s'42	107	107	107

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
15 Nor Am Ed 5s '57C	102	102	102
4 Nor Pac 6s 2047	69⅜	68½	68½
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	61	61	61
9 Nor Pac 4s '97	78¼	77¾	77¾
10 Nor Pac 3s 2047	51½	51⅛	51⅛
7 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'87	103¾	103¼	103¼
2 Ogden&L Cha 4s'48st	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
13 Ohio Ed 4s '67	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
4 Ohio Ed 4s '65	103¼	103¼	103¼
10 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1 OklahomaG&E3¾s'66	104	104	104
7 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	112¼	112⅛	112⅛
3 Ore Sh Line 5s '46	113	113	113
8 Otis Steel 4½s'62	76	75	75
5 Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	103½	103½	103½
5 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	107⅜	107¼	107⅜
5 Pac G&El 4s '64	110	109¾	109¾
2 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	106	106	106
5 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Para Pict 6s '55	95	95	95
19 Pen P&L 4½s'81	100⅜	100⅛	100¼
3 Pen Co 4s '63	93	92¼	93
5 Para Pict 3½s '47	81	81	81
10 Pen RR gen 5s '68	103⅜	103	103
44 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	96½	96	96¼
5 Pen RR 4½s deb'70	84½	84½	84½
4 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	92⅞	92¾	92⅞
1 Pen RR .8¼ '84 E	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
5 Pen RR 4s '48	109	109	109
20 Pen RR 3¾s '70	87⅝	87½	87⅝
10 Pen RR 3½s '52	80	79½	80
2 Peoria & E inc 4s '90	5¾	5¾	5¾
2 Pere Marq 5s '56	65	65	65
4 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	109½	109¼	109⅜
3 Phila Co 5s '67	93⅝	93½	93½
2 Phil Elec 3½s '67	108⅞	108⅝	108⅝
12 Philly Read C&I 6s '49	4¾	4¼	4¼
10 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	12¼	12	12
1 Philippine Ry 4s'37	14¼	14¼	14¼
35 PCC & SL 5s'70 A	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	60½	60½	60½
22 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	15	14¾	14¾
3 Pressed Stl C 5s'51	84½	84½	84½
1 Purity Bak 5½s'48	92	92	92
2 Radio Keith 6s'41	70	70	70
4 Readg 4½s'97 A	69	67	67
7 Rem Rand 4¼s'56	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Repub Stl 5½s'54	107½	107½	107½
5 Repub Stl 4½s'61	91½	91½	91½
1 Safeway Strs 4s'47	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Repub Stl 4½s'56	93	93	93
4 Richfield Oil 4s'52	100½	100½	100½
2 Rutland 4½s'41 st	9½	9½	9½
1 St L S F 4½s'78	11	10	10
1 StLSF 4½s'78 ctf st	9¼	9¼	9¼
2 St L SW 1st 4s'89	53	53	53
6 St L S F 4s'50 A	11¼	11¼	11¼
4 SanAnt Pb Sv 6s'52			
	112 15-32	112 15-32	112 15-32
1 Scioto V&N E 4s'89	113½	113½	113½
9 Seab A L cn 6s '45	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Sea A L aj 5s '49	3½	3½	3½
17 Sea-AlFla6s'35Act	4½	4½	4½
11 Skelly Oil 4s '51	102½	102¼	102½
4 SoconyVacOil3½s'50	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5 So Bell T&T 3¼s'62	104	104	104
3 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	92	92	92
10 Sou Pac 4½s '68	48	47¼	47¼
9 Sou Pac 4½s '81	48⅜	47¾	47⅞
13 So Pac 4½s '69	48	47¾	48
8 So Pac rfg 4s '55	41¾	41¼	41¼
7 So Pac cit 4s '49	48	48	48
4 So Pac 3¾s '46	55½	55¼	55¼
5 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	52½	52½	52½
25 South Ry 6½s '56	55½	54	54
15 South Ry gen 6s '56	53½	53	53⅛
13 South Ry cn 5s '94	67½	66½	66½
19 South Ry gen 4s '56	42¼	41¾	40½
7 Sou Ry 4s M&O '38	89	89	89
2 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	102½	102¼	102¼
4 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	90½	90⅜	90½
7 T RR A St L 4s '53	101½	101½	101½
9 Tex Corp 3½s '51	106½	106¼	106½
12 Third Ave aj 5s '60	8⅝	8¼	8¼
8 Third Ave 4s '60	36	36	36
3 TideWatAssoO3½s'52	104½	104½	104½
1 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	108½	108½	108½
1 Union Oil Cal 6s '42	117	117	117
13 Union Oil Cal 3½s 52	110¾	110¼	110¼
2 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	113	112½	112½
10 Un Pac 3½s 70	92	91½	91½
5 Unit Drug 5s 53	74	73¾	73¾
5 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	85	84¾	85
10 Utah P&L 5s 44	88¾	88¾	88¾
8 Util P&L 5½s 47	55½	55	55
5 Util P&L 5s 59	55	55	55
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Wabash 1st 5s 39	43	43	43
24 Wabash 2d 5s 39	24½	24¼	24¼
1 Wabash 5s 80 D	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1 Wabash 5s 76 B	10¼	10¼	10¼
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1 Westn Md 4s 52	81	81	81
1 WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	101½	101½	101½
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1 Antioquit 1st 7s '57	7¾	7¾	7¾
2 Antioquia 2d 7s '57	7¾	7¾	7¾
2 Antioquia 3d 7s '57	7¾	7¾	7¾
10 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	82¾	82¼	82¼
4 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	82¾	82½	82¾
17 Argentine 4½s '71	91¼	91⅛	91¼
7 Australia 4s '55	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Australia 5s '57	104⅛	104½	104⅝
9 Australia 4½s'56	100½	100½	100½
3 Belgium 7s '55	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
1 Belgium 6½s '49	105½	105½	105½
1 Belgium 6s '55	104	104	104
1 Brazil 8s '41	16½	16	16½
6 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	14¾	14¼	14¼
20 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	14½	14¼	14¼
3 Brisbane 5s '58	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
6 Buen A 3s '84	41¾	41¾	41¾
2 Buen A 4½s 42s8 '77	59	59	59
5 BuenA4½s8½s Aug '76	59½	59½	59½
1 Buen A 4½s 42s8 '75	61½	61½	61½
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10 Canada 2½s '45	102½	102½	102½
2 Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57	17¼	17¼	17¼
7 Chile 6s '60	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
3 Chile 6s '61 Feb	19¾	19¾	19¾
4 Chile 6s '63	19½	19⅜	19⅜
1 Chilean Mun.7s '60	16½	16½	16½
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8 Denmark 6s 42	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
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The Cosmic Rays: Are They Cosmic? Experts Doubt It

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The theory that cosmic rays are cosmic in origin was shot full of holes in a recent "off the record" meeting of American physicisits at the University of Chicago. Full discussion of problems in connection with the rays also led to the casting of doubt on the "exploding universe" theory as the origin of such rays.

Leading the symposium was Dr. Arthur H. Compton who told the select group he believes firmly the elusive rays originate "locally" or within our own galaxy, the Milky Way. Approximately 100 of the foremost students of cosmic rays in America heard this drastic revision of an almost established theory Dr. Compton himself tentatively advanced many months ago when the mysterious radiation was labeled "cosmic" because it was thought to originate in the depths of space.

Of course, this throws some doubt on the "exploding universe" theory of the origin of the rays, advanced by the Belgian physicist, Lemaitre. With relatively local origin, previous estimates of the amount of power required to produce the rays are radically reduced.

On the assumption that they came from beyond the Milky Way, it was necessary to hold that all space was filled with the rays, and that their source was much more aboundant than is the power source which gives us starlight.

Astronomical Findings

But no adequate source of this colossal flow of power could be found. The new theory therefore will remove an embarrassing difficulty, for if the rays, electrically charged, are held within the galaxy's magnetic field, whereas the electrically uncharged starlight freely escapes, the source of cosmic ray power can be much feebler than that of starlight. The basis for this revision of of theory by Dr. Compton, was his failure to find among extensive records from meters used to count the number of rays coming to the earth, any evidence for the so-called "galactic effect."

Such readings were obtained by W. Illing, Austrian physicist; B. F. J. Schonland, University of Cape Town, South Africa, and by Dr. S. E. Forbush of Washington, D. C., as well as by Dr. Compton himself.

Astronomers have obtained evidence in recent years that the galaxy of which the earth is a part, is rotating approximately 45 degrees to the northward at a speed of about 186 miles a second. They find also that the sun is moving with the rotation of the galaxy, in the general direction of the constellation Cygnus.

Several years ago, Dr. Compton and Dr. I. A. Getting of Harvard predicted that if the cosmic rays originated outside the galaxy, and if such galactic rotation existed, there should be a variation in the amount of radiation striking various portion of the earth. Theoretically there should be more rays received in the northern hemisphere than in the southern, because the northern hemisphere would be the forward moving face of the earth. To explain this more readily, Dr. Compton drew his analogy of an individual riding a merry-go-round in the rain, who would be hit by more rain drops in the face than on the back of the head.

The count of cosmic rays received at various stations, however, shows only one-tenth of the difference of incidence which calculations indicated to be necessary if the rays were coming from outside the galaxy.

Age of Cosmic Rays

"We should continue to think of the cosmic rays as very old," concluded Dr. Compton, "perhaps dating from the origin of our galaxy itself, perhaps being the accumulation of millions of years of some gradual process giving rise to high energy particles. We should not, however, think of them as coming from space which on an astronomical scale is very remote."

Considerable credit for this new theory must go to Dr. M. S. Vallarta of Massachusetts Institute of Technology whose report at the symposium told how the magnetic field of the sun affects the incidence of cosmic rays on earth, some 92,000,000 miles from the sun's surface.

Dr. Vallarta's data indicate that the sun's magnetic field is approximately 40 times as strong as the magnetic field at the surface of the earth. It is so powerful that at a distance of roughly 55 degrees latitude north and south of the equator of the earth, it, and not the earth's magnetic field, is responsible for stopping the incoming cosmic rays. The determination of this latitude effect was the basis for calculating the relative strength of the magnetic fields of the sun and the earth.

Dr. Vallarta found that because of the influence of the sun's magnetic field, there are daily and annual variations in the magnitude of the cosmic ray shower reaching the earth's surface. The work also indicates that sun spots play a part in the effect, confirming a theory tentatively advanced more than a year ago at the meeting of the National Academy of Sciences.

Artis Monk and P. S. Gill, of Chicago, confirmed Dr. Vallarta's findings with regard to strength of cosmic rays following the rotation of the sun.

Prohibition Vote Again for Arizona

PHOENIX, Ariz. (AP)—Arizona will vote again on prohibition.

The Secretary of State said petitions bearing 22,879 signatures had been filed to place a proposed Constitutional amendment on the November ballot.

The petitions were delivered in a padlocked carpenter's chest and accompanied by an armed guard.

The proposed amendment would prevent the sale, possession, manufacture, introduction, exchange, or transportation of intoxicating liquors.

Addes Expelled From Auto Union

DETROIT, July 9 (AP)—The International Executive Board of the United Automobile Workers today stripped George Addes of his official title of Secretary-Treasurer and expelled him from membership in the union.

Mr. Addes, one of five international officers suspended last month by Homer Martin, U. A. W. President, walked out of the Board meeting at which he was tried yesterday afternoon, after every request made by his attorney, Maurice Sugar, was refused.

Five Board members who have been aligned with the "unity" faction which Mr. Addes represents, also left the meeting. Fourteen Board members remained, trying the case with Mr. Addes absent. Mr. Martin announced their decision this morning.

Mr. Martin said the Board found Mr. Addes guilty of mailing letters last June 16 and 23 urging local unions to mail their per capita taxes to Mr. Addes, although he then was under suspension, instead of to Delmond Garst, who had been named by Mr. Martin as Acting Treasurer.

A formal resolution by the Board said Mr. Addes "has persistently, since June 13, jeopardized the organizational activities of the U. A. W. by trying to paralyze its financial activities."

N. Y. Lawyers Band To Fight Injunction

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 9—Thirty labor lawyers here have organized to fight the drastic injunction issued by Supreme Court Justice Salvatore A. Cotillo, permanently restraining picketing in front of the stores of the Busch Jewelry Company chain. The attorneys met July 6 in the office of Louis Boudin and resolved to pool their efforts in order to vacate the injunction, which, they hold, jeopardizes the State Anti-Injunction Act and may weaken the Norris-La Guardia Act, the Federal measure upon which the State law is based.

Attorneys of both the Committee for Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor have joined forces in their attack upon the injunction.

In the meantime strikers from the Busch stores continued to roam the city in their program of general picketing to avoid contempt of court charges under the terms of the Cotillo ruling.

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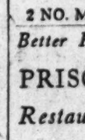

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IDA PATZKE
21 DUBUQUE STREET

Buicks Last Longer
After You Buy
Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
294 Hanover Street

July Clearance Sale
Store-Wide Sale with prices cut in two. This is your opportunity *don't miss it!*
JAMES W. HILL CO.

Green Acres Farm Dairy
Pasteurized and Raw Milk Delivered to Your Door
PHONE 3294
Roadside Stand
Home Made Ice Cream
288 South Mammouth Road

CRAFTSMAN PRESS
INCORPORATED
357 Pine St., Manchester, N. H.

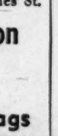
NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

COME FROM ALL NEW HAMPSHIRE!
At New Hampshire's Greatest Department Store You'll Find Big Stocks of Well Selected Summer Merchandise. *Special Low Prices This Month.*
LEAVITT'S
MANCHESTER, N. H.

NASHUA

Clearance Sale
Now On at
THE SMART SHOP



Dresses—Suits—Dresses
Beachwear—Hosiery. Everything reduced. Complete assortment to choose from.
THE SMART SHOP
Exclusive but not expensive. Tel. 1190-W

ASHLEY'S
ICE CREAM
Fresh Fruit Strawberry
35 East Hollis St. Tel. 950

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

MASON FURNITURE CO.
The Home of BETTER FURNITURE
225-227 THAMES ST. Tel. 4320

The Century Store

WILLIAM LEYS
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

Henry's Shoe Salon
(Henry G. Minsenberger)
Ladies' Shoes
Hosiery Handbags
24 Washington Square Tel. 298W

George Bowen Coal Co.
FUEL and RANGE OIL

Stokers	Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners	Coal, Coke
Range Burners	Wood
Bowen's Wharf	Tel. 915

J. R. LORAH & CO.
Drug Store
WORTH'S EAU DE COLOGNE
JE REVIENS DANS LA NUIT
Bellevue Ave.

Quaker Hill Tea Porch
Luncheon Tea Supper
CLOSED SUNDAYS

Route 138
Tel. Portsmouth 6

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

at the A. F. ROBERTS *store*
A beautiful display of China, Glassware, Chromium Plate, Lamps, Electrical Appliances. Large variety of Household Articles and Useful Gifts. Also Paints.
COME IN
116 Main St. Tel. 750

HILL HOME INN
A QUIET, RESTFUL PLACE
Modern, attractive rooms. Chicken and Duck Dinners Every Day. Special Luncheons and Dinners Arranged
TEL. 1840 PUTNEY ROAD
A. L. HAMILTON, Prop.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.
for Play Clothes
Visit
THE SUN SHOP
FIRST FLOOR

NORFOLK

GROVES MARKETS
3820 Granby Street
1517 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats, Vegetables and Fish

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

— WRIGHT —
COAL & WOOD CO., INC.
Agents FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

Compco LOVE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning Pressing Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK
(Continued)

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis
Granby Street, Corner Main

RICHMOND

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
New Shop
119 W. Brookl'd Park Blvd. Tel. 30193

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
Broad at Fifth
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK { 5.00 / 6.00 }
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

F. KARL BECKH & CO.
308 E. Grace Dial 24594
Cold Storage for Furs
Cleaning and Glazing Fur Coats $3
Remodeling and Repairing

The Ewart Cafeterias
112-113 NORTH FIFTH STREET
112-114 Market St. Norfolk, Va.
522 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

ROANOKE

For Fine Stationery
Books and Greeting Cards
CALDWELL SITES CO.
105 S. Jefferson Street

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaned and Pressed—Glove Cleaning
808 QUARRIER STREET

CLARKSBURG

An Opportunity to Save Money!
ADVANCE SALE
Chatham Airloom Blankets
80% Wool—Full Bed Size $5.95
Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
EMPIRE LAUNDRY COMPANY
Master Cleaners and Dyers
"Satisfying Services"
PHONE 600—601—602—603

HUNTINGTON

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
928 Third Av. 741 Sixth Av.
1010 Tenth St. 1201 Adams Av.
Cor. 1st St. and 9th Av.

Farmers CLEANING & PRESSING
Phone 7171 814 SIXTH AVE.
P. W. BOCKWAY S. C. BEACH
Bockway Plumbing Co.
Plumbing Heating
Ventilating
Sanitary Engineers
Estimators *Consultants*
1321 FOURTH AVENUE

THE SMART SHOP
Ladies' Ready to Wear Apparel
Exclusive but Not Expensive
848 Fourth Ave. Phone 6286

George H. Wright Co.
Custom Tailors
Men's Ready to Wear Clothing
Furnishings
TENTH AND FOURTH AVENUES

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC
"Zoric System"
Phone 9189
1041 16th St.

METHENY SHOE SHOP
Expert Shoe Repairing
331 NINTH STREET DIAL 4932
1029 THIRD AVENUE

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON
(Continued)

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7103

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2868
9:00 a. m.-5:00 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
"The BAY"
in Calgary
Summer Outfitter
for
"Young Canadians'"
Summer Playdays

Phone M 4470 Residence L 1412—L 1768
JAMES MORRIS
FLORIST and SEEDSMAN
WEDDING BOUQUETS
FLORAL DESIGNS
331A 8th Avenue West

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M 4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

SHOES
$3 to $7
Quality Shoes at a Price—
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
209 8TH AVENUE, WEST

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515
9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store
Quality Shoes That Are New
X-Ray fitting on all purchases
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

Downtown Prices At Your Door
SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE

Real Estate
Insurance Rentals,
Valuations, Estates Managed
Kenwood & Kenwood
10119 100A Street Phone 21583

Home Builder and General Contractor
R. H. RAE
11504 97th Street Phone 72785

You Never Pay More at Edmonton's Own Store
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED
THE BOYS SHOP
Where Smart Fellows Meet
Outfitters to Men and Boys
10136 Jasper Avenue
FORD CARS—FORD SERVICE
Ford
DOMINION MOTORS LIMITED
102nd Street South of Jasper Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta

10024 - 101St STREET
Near the Journal EDMONTON
Hudson's Bay Company
Happy Days Ahead!
Plan to buy your summer wardrobe at the "Bay." The newest and smartest styles at prices that will save you money.

SEE NEXT PAGE

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 92-912
10 to 12 a. m., daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Enjoy Summer Travels
with
Good LUGGAGE

Compact little week-end bags or spacious steamer trunks, you'll find them both in the Sporting Goods Dept.

Main Floor "The Bay"

Hudson's Bay Company

Just Real Good Cleaners
SCOTT'S
LIMITED
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Just DIAL 80178 FOR SERVICE

You Can Whip Our Cream—But You Can't Beat Our Milk
Milk Cream Butter
201 101
MODERN DAIRIES, LTD.

Shoes from
AFFLECKS
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
Manager, STAN WESTMACOTT
319 Portage Avenue

Ladies' and Men's
SHOES
Macdonald
SHOE STORE LTD.
492-4 Main St.

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

REALTORS · INSURANCE
CRABB & CO. LTD
RENTALS BUILDERS
606 Avenue Bldg. Ph. 22-334

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3320
9 a. m. - 5 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

RCA-VICTOR
RADIOS, RECORDS AND RECORD PLAYERS
BERT RYMAL
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
116 King St. E. 2-3566

HARPER METHOD
HAIRDRESSING
Specialists in All Branches
MARTHA A. THOMPSON
TEL. 4-1949
Delta Block, 1296 KING ST. E. (Upstairs)

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Fairmont 218
Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We Specialize in Lincoln Zephyr Service
Ford
Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
Met. 1340 447 Talbot St. at Queens Av.

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
328-330 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1179

For Delicious Food
in Cool Comfort
Stop at Our Cafeteria
Smallman & Ingram Limited

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Stations
re-guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. Prices, trade-in *allowances* and our *service* will please you.

Wonderful THREE Combination
PARKLEY CLOTHES
Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order.
Sold by
CUMMING
The Clothier
LONDON. STRATFORD. GALT

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond Street Met 5100

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 6-6934-J
—9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

USE
Ottawa Dairy LIMITED
MILK—from tested cattle, properly pasteurized.
BUTTER—choice and freshly churned.
ICE CREAM—of quality and flavor.
PHONE 2-5741

ALEX CHRISTIE
Supertest
SERVICE STATION
ELGIN and ARGYLE
Greasing Washing

"Character Clothes for Women"
Nu Vogue Limited
50 Sparks Street 2-6008

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY
901 BANK ST. 7-0640 82 FIRST AVE. 7-0472

Mc-Keen's
FOOD MARKETS
Groceries and Fresh Meats

G. T. GREEN
DECORATOR
750 Bank St. 7-0235

Specialists in the etiquette of
FLOWERS
for Formal Occasions
Frith's
69 Sparks Street 2-1775

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, telephone Howard 7252
Hours: 1-5 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THRIFTY SERVICE
All the flat work including small doilies and handkerchiefs are hand ironed ready for use—wearing apparel sent home damp for you to iron at home.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

E. W. LANCASTER CO.
LIMITED
MOVING & STORAGE
Highway License for Canada and U. S. A., Eliminating Transfer en Route
496 GLADSTONE AVE. LO 6400
NIGHTS—LA. 3045

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

A NEW TYPE OF
Smooth Creamy
BUTTERMILK

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.
Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE, Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

GOODMAN'S-ELGLINTON
261 Eglinton Ave. W. Near Oriole Pkwy.
DRESSES LINGERIE
HOSIERY
Style Quality Service
Phone HY 2820

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and dryeleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

WINDSOR

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456
Warren the Cleaner Limited
Office and Plant
464 Crawford Avenue, Windsor, Ont.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wilbank 3636
9 A. M.-5 P. M., Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FAMOUS GUARANTEED FURS
Every garment bears Lazare's two guarantees —one for long, satisfactory wear, and the other for lowest possible prices.
LAZARE'S & CO. LTD.
1454 PEEL STREET
Opp. Mount Royal Hotel

Dechaux
FULL SHADE BRIGHTER CLEANING
for EVERYTHING
DYERS
UPHOLSTERERS
FURRIERS
FRontenac 131
Dechaux Freres Ltée—Montreal

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver
THOS. V. BELL, Ltd.
Stationers Printers
BOOK BINDERS
Custom Forms Codes, etc.
249-255 Notre Dame W. HA. 9231

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
Hosiery—69c and 75c

LINENS of Best IRISH Makes
HANDKERCHIEFS and SCARVES
in a Wonderful Variety of New Designs and Weaves
JUL. HEIM 1420 DRUMMOND STREET

COAL OIL FUEL OIL
*DOLLARD 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal COMPANY LIMITED

H. Baron
Antiques
Hook Rugs, Silver, Sheffield Plate, Fine Furniture
Galleries: 2015 Peel Street Montreal

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1261 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

Simpson's
Your shopping centre for
HUDSON'S BAY BLANKETS
Simpson's, Montreal, has a complete stock of the world-famous Hudson's Bay Blankets, complete in size range and colour assortment, and guaranteed for warmth, wear and colour fastness.
In standard colours, 3½ point size at $18 a pair
In standard colours, 4 point size at $21.50 a pair
In pastels, 3½ point size at $20 a pair
In pastels, 4 point size at $24 a pair
LINEN DEPARTMENT, FOURTH FLOOR
THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

Montreal's Own Store Since 1843
HAS BEEN WELCOMING AMERICAN VISITORS FOR OVER 95 YEARS
We have much to interest you in fine British and European imports, including English China, and other lines peculiar to the Dominion, such as Murray Bay and Hudson's Bay Blankets.
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

We Solicit Enquiries
JAY WOLFE INC.
MAKERS OF *Quality Furs*
Restyling—Repairing
Telephone *BElair 3466
First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

VICTOR ROTH
European Hairdresser
1456 Union Avenue LAncaster 0024
Opposite Henry Morgan Ltd.

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

LORNE ELECTRIC CO.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
H. OATES, Mgr.
Regina's Newest and Most Up-to-date Electrical Store
1816 Scarth Street Regina

VOGUE Beauty Shop
A. S. ANDREE, Mgr.
1836 Scarth Street
Opp. Post Office
Phone 6771

SASKATOON

Purity
Milk, Butter
Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS LTD.
PHONE 5581 731 BROADWAY

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster London S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used, have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box ..., BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BEAD RESTRINGING

For EXPERT PEARL AND BEAD STRINGING at trade prices—Miss Coldwell, Cromwell House, Fulwood Place, High Holborn, W. C. 1. Jewellery repairs of all descriptions. Special offer: Real cultured pearl guaranteed necklets beautifully matched with Marcasite clasp complete in case £1.1.0. CHA. 7084-5.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

GOOD COMPANIONS—A house where young people are free and happy; passing guests welcomed; moderate. Miss Bannister, 30 Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. Tel. Padd. 2359

LONDON, LEXHAM HALL
43, Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1201
Commander S. H. Morres, R. N., Resident Proprietor. Large, sunny rooms. QUIET. Modern appointments.

LONDON, 50 Princes Square, W. 2—Attractive highly recommended board residence; quiet; best of food and cooking.

NORTH LONDON—Quiet, comfortable board residence; very moderate terms; all conveniences; near tube and busses. Mrs. Jordan, 33, Triberton Road, Tufnell Park, N. 19. Archway 1084.

COURIERS

LONDON—Owner-driver, sightseeing, country runs, shopping; Ford 8; 1/8 hour, 3½d. mile. Probisher 4607. 4 Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5.

DANCING

DAPHNE JAY
All Branches of Dancing; Schools Visited
Write Box M-2212, BCM/CSM, London, or telephone Park 7053.

European Local Classified
(Continued)

DRESSMAKING

MARJORIE SHRUBSALL—Exclusiveness and individuality; day and evening gowns; also coats; moderate charges. 99a Streatham Hill, London, S. W. 2. Tel. Tulse Hill 3857.

DRIVING TUITION

PASS THE TEST FIRST TIME
Personal instruction by late driving examiners. D.T.S.M. 120a Finchley Rd., London, N. W. 11. Phone Speedwell 9191. Car sales and insurances.

ELOCUTION

AMY WINTER—SPEECH CULTURE
83, Cannon Hill Lane, London, S. W. 20
Liberty 1950

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

SECRETARIAL staff; reliable permanent or temporary supplied; introductions free to employers. H. CRAIG-KELLY LTD., 20 Moorgate, London, E. C. 2. Met. 3180.

The Cadogan-Wakeman Agency
(Miss White) 16 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1
Tel. Sloane 2081. Open daily 10-5:30. Sat. 10-12

FLATS TO LET

CHANDOS COURT
FLATS close to Buckingham Palace: from 2 gns. per week; furnished; constant hot water, central heating, electric lifts; liveried porters; long or short lets; optional service. ESTATE OFFICES, 64 Buckingham Gate, London, S. W. 1. Telephone Abbey 1525.

HOUSE REPAIRS

W. SWAIN, 62, Griffiths Road, Wimbledon, London, S. W. 19—Plumber, Hotwater Fitter, Decorations, General House Repairs. Estimates Free. Liberty 5188.

KNITWEAR

SHETLAND & HIGHLAND CROFTERS WOOLLEN INDUSTRIES
11 Eccleston Street, London, S. W. 1
Hand Knit Garments of every description. Lace Shawls Scarves, Tweeds, Rugs, Yarns, etc. Moderate prices. Phone Sloane 7024.

LAUNDRIES

At the ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
Acton, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Ladbroke 2070 Estd. 1866
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 159 High Street
Notting Hill Gate

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK, MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MISS JOYCE
NEWTON RENOWN 3127 35 MILES RADIUS

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON, 74 Inverness Terrace, W. 2. BAYswater 5627—Furnished rooms, H. and C. basins; one min. buses and tubes, also Kensington Gardens.

POST VACANT

OXFORD—FRENCH NURSERY GOVERNESS middle September, 2 girls, 8 and 11, day school; able take entire charge when necessary; experienced care of children, knitting, do children's washing; Christian Scientist preferred. MRS. BRIDGES, 24 Charlbury Road.

SURREY—Required September, housemistress to supervise out of school activities and do part time teaching, preferably languages and games. Apply, stating qualifications, Principal, Claremont, Esher.

POST WANTED

GENTLEWOMAN desires post, companion-housekeeper, refined home, Christian Scientists preferred; kind, quick, active; plain cooking, maid kept. Box W-1101, BCM/CSM, London.

LADY housekeeper, experienced work flat or small house; companionable, used light nursing, 1-2 family. Box W-938, BCM/CSM, London.

THOROUGHLY qualified and competent secretary, 29, first class experience and references, seeks position of responsibility; London or provinces; would gladly travel. Box W-966, BCM/CSM, London.

YOUNG educated woman offers services as governess, companion, courier, etc.; capable and responsible; experienced with children; music, elocution, tennis, skating. Box W-1102, BCM/CSM, London.

YOUNG gentleman desires position as private secretary or confidential clerk; highest credentials. Box W-1096, BCM/CSM, London.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

DUPLICATING, TYPEWRITING, ETC.
The Talbot Typewriting Office, (Miss G. Phenix)
21 Mincing Lane, London, E. C.
Phone MANsion. Ho. 7302

ROOMS TO LET

CHELSEA, London—To business gentlemen, conveniently situated, comfortably furnished bed-sitting rooms; reasonable terms; meals optional. Flaxman 9372 or Box M-814, BCM/CSM, London

79, Inverness Terrace, W. 2
London. Attractive, quiet house, close Kensington Gardens, within easy reach Christian Science churches. Furnished rooms: meals optional: moderate terms.
Tel. Bayswater 3039.

KENSINGTON, London, near High St.—Residential rooms; breakfasts, baths, e. l. and service 30/- p. w.; near Christian Science church. Phone WES. 5785 Box W-431 BCM/CSM, London

LONDON, W. 8 — Accommodation available (Christian Scientists preferred) in quiet home near Earls Court and Kensington High Street; bed-sitting room with breakfast, C. H. W., attendance, etc.; 35/- per week (2 rooms 60/-); meals optional, pleasant surroundings, gas fires, telephone; office also available. Box W-1098, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON W. 8., 8 Strathmore Gardens, Kensington. BAY 0806—Quiet cul-de-sac opposite church; exceptionally well appointed service rooms; period furniture, divans, telephone, hot and cold water; management and catering under control of the well known Cordon Bleu, Mr. V. Vanderbeyken, M. C. A.

LONDON, Barnes, S. W. 13—Large furnished sunny south room, 15 x 20 ft., also fair sized adjoining room if for two sharing; meals could be provided; pleasant garden; every facility. Box M-3633, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, S. W. 20—Professional woman has a bed-sitting room (or two) furnished (or partly); breakfast or use kitchen; garage; pleasant and convenient. Box W-1100, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, Victoria 9295—Really nice rooms and breakfast, modern conveniences, bathroom each floor; very moderate. 45 St. George's Road, S. W. 1.

LONDON, 7 Russell Road, Kensington. KEN. 1878—Unfurnished suites and rooms and furnished rooms; hot water; nice house; good garden.

LONDON, South Kensington—Quiet house; unfurnished rooms from 15/- p. w. Apply RYAN, 251 Fulham Road, London, S. W. 3.

ROOMS WANTED

LONDON—Lady desires comfortable sunny bed-sitting room with Christian Scientists, in quiet part of Kensington near Christian Science Church. Box W-909, BCM/CSM London.

LONDON—Wanted by two ladies, two unfurnished rooms, necessary conveniences; rent 55/- monthly. Box M-8036, BCM/CSM, London.

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON, 3 Wetherby Gardens, S. W. 5. KEN. 7977—Quiet, furnished, one-room flats; single and double, all with hot and cold water and telephone; private gardens; meals as required; dining room; very moderate terms include service and light.

SHOE REPAIRING

BOOTMAKER and footwear repair specialist. J. EVANS, 22a St. George's Road Wimbledon, London, S. W. 19. 'Phone WIM. 3581.

TEACHERS

BORIS VILNA, Opera and Concert Bass
Teacher of Singing
Italian Method of bel canto
Bilthners, Wigmore St., London, W. 1.
Langham 1370.

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Did You Ever Wonder

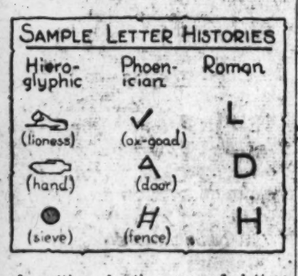
How the Alphabet Originated?

People did not always have an alphabet, nor are all alphabets the same, even today.

The first kind of writing was ideographic or picture writing. Instead of letters and words, men drew crude pictures of the objects and ideas they wished to convey. However, so much depended on the interpretation of the pictures by the reader, ideographic writing was subject to frequent misunderstanding.

A step in advance of picture writing was syllabic writing, in which symbols were used which represented the sounds of syllables. The Chinese use a form of syllabic writing; and instead of an alphabet like ours, they must learn the form and meaning of from 3,000 to 40,000 different characters, depending on how scholarly they wish to be.

The third step in the development



of writing is the use of letters which, in combination or singly, form words.

It is thought that the ancient Phoenicians devised the first alphabet, by adopting and adapting the simplest of the earlier Babylonian cuneiform and Egyptian hieroglyphic signs. The ancient writings in the Old Testament of the Bible were originally in consonantal Hebrew, which was similar to the Phoenician alphabet. It is called consonantal because it contained no vowel sounds. Sometime between the fifth and eighth centuries of the Christian Era, scholars added vowel points to the consonantal Hebrew, to preserve its pronunciation graphically; but prior to that time the vowel sounds were added by the reader from memory.

The Greeks later borrowed the Phoenician alphabet, changing it and adding signs for the vowel sounds, and our word "alphabet" combines the names of the first two letters of the Greek alphabet, "alpha" and "beta."

The Romans worked out a Latin alphabet by modifying the Greek. The Latin alphabet had but 23 letters originally, but in the Middle Ages "I" was divided into "k" and "j," and "V" into "u," "v," and "w."

There have been hundreds of alphabets since the Phoenicians. At present there are about 50 in actual use, but none of them may be considered to be perfect. The ideal alphabet has "one sound represented by one symbol, and not more than one sound by the same symbol." Our English alphabet is not perfect because it does not have a character for every sound, and it has superfluous letters. To illustrate: the vowel "a" has eight sounds, while the two sounds of the letter "c" could be rendered by the use of "k" and "s."

The Spanish alphabet is the most nearly perfect known.

—W. P. Keasbey

(Question submitted by B. A. K., Des Moines, Iowa.)

Odds and Ends

Too Long

Unimproved roads in the United States would, if placed end to end, stretch over 2,000,000 miles.

How to Be a Tenor

Because the vibration of sound is greater in lighter gases, a lungful of hydrogen would change a bass voice to a tenor.

No Two Alike

W. A. Bently photographed some 5,000 different snowflake designs, and believed that he had barely broken the surface of possibilities.

The Autumn Count

Seven domestic airlines employ hostesses, and one domestic airline and two extending to foreign countries employ stewards.

Origin of Standard Time

The awkwardness and confusion of local time led to the adoption by American railways in 1883 of a system of standard time.

"Who's Who in America"

This premier reference book pertaining to notable living Americans in all parts of the world, was first published in 1899. It now contains the life sketches of 31,434 outstanding Americans sufficiently in the public eye to justify inclusion.

In Lighter Vein

Frank

She: "I don't think I'd marry the best man on earth."

He: "If you marry me you wouldn't be taking that risk."

The Office Sage Says:

"For men who are lazy about tending to the lawn in the summer here's a warning: Give dandelions an inch and they'll take a yard."

Necessary

Budding Editor: "What are the most useful things in an editorial office?"

Veteran: "A blue pencil, a waste basket, a bottle of mucilage, and subscriptions."—Unidentified.

SOMESENSE RHYMES

Termites come
And termites go;
Save us from
Third-termites, though.

"Pro and Con"

Bright Boy: "Dad, what does 'argument pro and con' mean?"

Lawyer Dad: "The 'pro' is your own convincing and unanswerable statement, while the 'con' is the contemptible dribble the other fellow uses."

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Minted Buttermilk

Out of a garden plant that grows profusely in his backyard, a young fellow has built a business that has kept him quite busy.

During the summer the young man usually sold mint to the homes in the neighborhood. While selling to one customer, he was told that she used the mint in buttermilk. He seized the idea, and he chopped some of the mint and crushed it and mixed it with buttermilk. He found that the drink acquired a new taste that was quite invigorating. He now prepares "minted buttermilk" and sells it from house to house. The idea has caught hold in his neighborhood, and he now has a profitable route.—George J. G., Represa, Calif.

A Brooklynite's View of New York City

Monitor Camera Club from Cousin Black, Attleboro, Mass.

The Old Brooklyn Bridge, Over the East River, in the Foreground

Daily Anecdote

Arousing Rubinstein

Anton Rubinstein was first, last, and always a musician; and it was by remembering this fact that his associates best succeeded in dealing with the great master.

Rubinstein enjoyed sleeping until noon, much to the inconvenience of those who worked with him. One day an American student hit upon a way of arousing him. The student would repair to the piano downstairs in the drawing room and strike an unresolved chord.

Presently there would be heard a creaking and shuffling upstairs, and the old maestro, wearing slippers and a dressing gown, would pad into the room, seat himself at the piano, and finish the chord.

False Gain

Never esteem anything as of advantage to thee that shall make thee break thy word or lose thy self-respect.—Marcus Aurelius.

The World of Friendship

Nothing makes the earth seem so spacious as to have friends at a distance; they make the latitudes and longitudes.—Thoreau.

Quotation for Today

A TRUTH that's told with bad intent
Beats all the lies you can invent.

—BLAKE

Brevities

Detroit News: It's been some time since the President put in a request for "Home on the Range." As t' ' gs are going, the seats of the mighty are hot enough.

Philadelphia Bulletin: The Senate has passed one bill that would save money, but it was an insignificant matter and got by unnoticed.

Humorist: Many domestic servants go hiking at week-ends, we are told. This means anxious moments in many households, as the girls can always send for their luggage to be forwarded to a new address.

Punch ©: An American businessman has bequeathed two factories to one of his younger sons. We presume this is what is technically known as "giving him the works."

Judge: All the average man wants today is a fairly easy job, a new automobile, a beautiful wife—and a set of creditors who will listen to reason.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: A University of Rochester scientist has succeeded in transmuting gold into mercury. It sounds like a complicated and expensive way to lose money.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Pocket Turn-Out

At a party which I attended recently much fun was occasioned by a "pocket turn-out." The men stood round a table and emptied their pockets, placing the contents before them. The object was to see who would have the most interesting article, and who would have the greatest number.

The women counted the articles and decided upon the most interesting collection. The men, of course, knew nothing about the stunt in advance. (The game may also be played with women's bags!)—A. C. H., York, Pa.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: The solution of elementary cryptograms requires mostly common sense and a little deduction.

Word Square: Trusts, rental, unyoke, stolid, taking, sledge.

Letter Changing: Creep, creel, kreel, kneel, knees.

How Many Games?: 7 games.

Fun With Antonyms: Fictitious—actual; premier—final; fixed—changeable; hilly—flat; strong—flimsy; honest—unjust; kindred—unrelated; stern—benign; relaxed—stiff; humid—dry.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

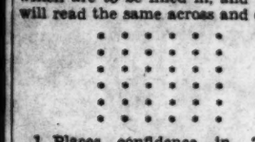
Cryptogram

Here's more information about this type of puzzle, and its requirements:

ÁBC DEFGAHEI EJ CFCKCI-ALMN OMNQAEPMLKD MC-RGHMCD KEDAFN OEKKEI DCIDC LIS L FHAAFC SCSGO-AHEI.

Word Square

This is from the Junior Puzzler. Definitions are given below for words which are to be filled in, and which will read the same across and down:



1. Places confidence in. 2. The amount of a rent. 3. To free from a yoke. 4. Dull. 5. Act of one that takes. 6. A large heavy hammer.

Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, try changing CREEP to KNEES. It can be done in 4 moves.

How Many Games?

A baseball nine has won 17 games out of 25. How many straight games will it have to win in order to make the games won equal ¾ of the games played?

Fun With Antonyms

Antonyms today. Ten words to be paired off as indicated by the example checked:

1	fictitious	flat	
2	premier	benign	
3	fixed	actual	✓
4	hilly	stiff	
5	strong	final	
6	honest	dry	
7	kindred	changeable	
8	stern	flimsy	
9	relaxed	unjust	
10	humid	unrelated	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

What They Say

Five-Year Plans

"Industry must be able to plan ahead for the next four or five years."—Fiorello H. La Guardia.

Aha!

"Foreign affairs would be very simple if it weren't for the foreigners."—W. S. Morrison.

"As He Thinketh . . ."

"We must not think war if we don't want war."—Prime Minister Chamberlain.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Mountain Retreat

Denver, Colo.

The mountain cabin belonged to an elderly couple in the United Presbyterian Church. For the last six years no one had used it, so they told the young people's group that if the members would clean it up, they could use it for summer meetings.

The officers of the group went up to see what had to be done, and found that there were no dishes and only a few chairs, and the roof leaked. On the way home, these earnest young people decided to have a "What Hast Thou in the House?" meeting for their society and see what could be accomplished toward making the mountain cabin a real vacation spot.

One girl got some extra stenographic work to do and gladly put what she earned into the new dish fund. Others gave up the movies for two weeks and bought supplies to clean the place. Several of the fellows who didn't have regular work gave their time and brawn to cleaning the premises. Others got chairs and fixed them up.

And the result was so fine that the owner is making arrangements to give the place to the church for a permanent retreat!

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Bru, Federico Laredo (fā′-dā-rē′-kō lä-rā′-thō brōō)—President of Cuba.

Chavez, Dennis (chāv′-ĕs)—Senator (D.) from New Mexico.

de Azcárate, Pablo (pä′-blō dä-äth-kä′-rä-tä) — Spanish Government's Ambassador at London.

Filchner, Wilhelm (vĭl′-hĕlm fĭlĸ′-nĕr)—German geophysicist-explorer.

Gutiérrez, José Ramón (hō-sā′-rä-mōn′ gōō-tyĕr′-räs)—Foreign Minister of Chile.

Hansson, Michael (häns′-sŏn)—President of International Office for Refugees (founded by League of Nations in 1921).

Prunas, Renato (rä-nä′-tō prōō′-näs) — Italian Chargé d'Affaires at Paris.

Rust, Bernhard (bĕrn′-härt rōost) — Germany's Minister of Education.

Taierhchwang (tī′-ûr′-gĭ-wäng′)—Scene of recent Chinese victory.

Zworykin, Dr. Vladimir K. (vlăd′-ĭ-mĭr zwôr′-ĭ-kĭn)—Television expert.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Čapek, Karel (chä′-pĕk)—Well-known Czech author and dramatist.

Dail Eireann (dôl ăr′-ĭn)—The lower house, or Chamber of Deputies, of the Legislature of the Irish Free State.

Hainan (hī′-nän′) — Island with a strategic location between Hong Kong and French Indo-China.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōod, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nat͟ure, verd͟ure; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

My Work

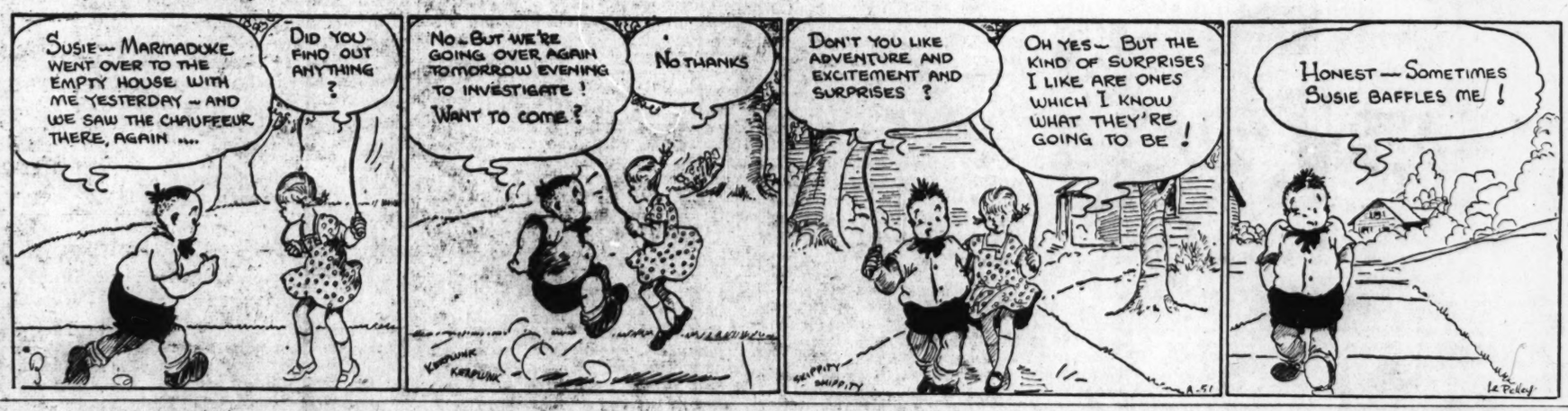
Let me but do my work day by day
In field or forest, at this desk or loom,
In roaring market place or tranquil room;
Let me but find it in my heart to say,
When vagrant wishes beckon me astray,
"This is my work; my blessing, not my doom,
Of all who live, I am the one by whom,
This work can best be done in the right way."

Then shall I see it not too great, nor small
To suit my spirit and to prove my powers;
Then shall I, cheerful, greet the laboring hours,
And cheerful, turn when the long shadows fall
At eventide, to play and love and rest
Because I know for me my work is best.

—Henry van Dyke.

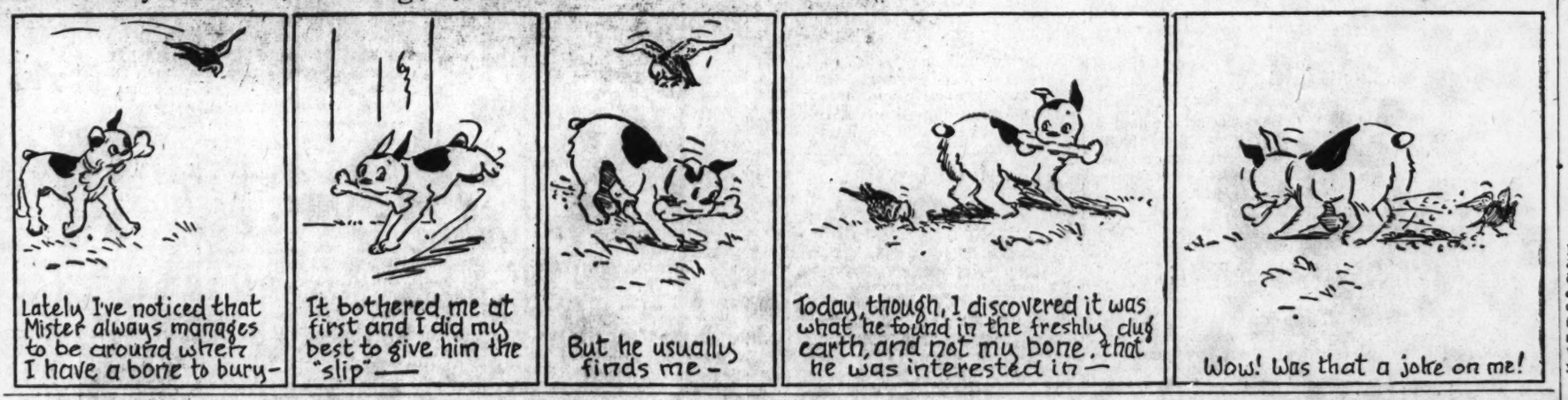
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—"... me too"

By LE PELLEY


SUSIE—MARMADUKE WENT OVER TO THE EMPTY HOUSE WITH ME YESTERDAY—AND WE SAW THE CHAUFFEUR THERE, AGAIN ....
DID YOU FIND OUT ANYTHING ?
NO—BUT WE'RE GOING OVER AGAIN TOMORROW EVENING TO INVESTIGATE ! WANT TO COME ?
NO THANKS
DON'T YOU LIKE ADVENTURE AND EXCITEMENT AND SURPRISES ?
OH YES—BUT THE KIND OF SURPRISES I LIKE ARE ONES WHICH I KNOW WHAT THEY'RE GOING TO BE !
HONEST—SOMETIMES SUSIE BAFFLES ME !
KERPLUNK KERPLUNK
SKIPPITY SHIPPITY
A-51
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Special Interest*

By CARMACK


Lately I've noticed that Mister always manages to be around when I have a bone to bury—
It bothered me at first and I did my best to give him the "slip"—
But he usually finds me—
Today, though, I discovered it was what he found in the freshly dug earth, and not my bone, that he was interested in—
Wow! Was that a joke on me!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Drakeville's Favorite Sub-Deb*

By THE HAGERS

A CUTE DUCKLING IS BETSY WEBB; SHE'S DRAKEVILLE'S FAVORITE SUB-DEB.
BILL, BOB, AND BUD ARE NEVER SHY, SO WHEN MISS BETSY PASSES BY
ALL GAMES COME TO A SUDDEN STOP. SOMETIMES A COURTESY SHE'LL DROP.
AND ANY FRUIT THEY HAVE, OR SWEET, IN BETSY'S WING GOES DOWN THE STREET.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 11, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Bridges of Integrity

THE larger part of what has been called the "Roosevelt revolution" will work a permanent change in American life only as it is confirmed and crystallized in Supreme Court decisions. For good or bad, changes that in many countries would involve violent revolution have been consummated in the last few years by democratic discussion and judicial evolution. Because men trusted the good faith, integrity and moderation of their fellows, peaceful adjustments have been achieved which preserve the frame of government for further adjustments as they become necessary.

In that process the three departments of American government have all played their indispensable roles. Presidential leadership directed and encouraged the popular demand for change. Congressional legislation gave it legal form. Judicial interpretation gave it final effect. Particularly in the last two years has the effect been visible in Supreme Court decisions. The election of 1936, the more careful preparation of laws by Congress, and the new interpretations of the interstate commerce clause and the general welfare clause of the Constitution have wrought a change which is not yet fully realized. In the judicial portion of this transformation the opinions and philosophy of the Supreme Court minority became the law of the land. How that could be was well illustrated by the thought and work of Benjamin N. Cardozo.

Nominally a Democrat, his intellectual integrity, judicial fairness, and legal learning were so well recognized that he was recommended for New York State's highest court and for the Supreme Court by lawyers of all parties and was appointed to both posts by Republican executives. Succeeding the beloved Justice Holmes, he established a reputation for literary and liberal opinions in the same tradition. In addition he was distinguished as a legal philosopher and it was said that his lucidity and learning contributed substance and understanding to majority as well as minority opinions.

Chief Justice Hughes gave into Justice Cardozo's hands the problem of writing a new and fundamental interpretation of the general welfare clause when the Social Security decision was handed down. Facing the task of giving judicial weight and integrity to a great constitutional transition, he said the concept of the general welfare was not static, but "needs that were narrow or parochial a century ago may be interwoven in our day with the well-being of the nation." He thus played a major part in the court's work of judicial compromise "between the literalism that is exaltation of the written word and the nihilism that is destructive of regularity and order."

Years before he had said he cried out in rebellion that unlike the civil engineer he could not with certainty build legal bridges for "the torrents of life. My bridges are experiments." That must remain true of the bridges he and other statesmen of the Supreme Court have recently built. But Justice Cardozo's life and the tribute now paid him by all types of Americans show that the integrity which turned away animosity and partisanship can bridge the crises or social change in American life.

That is something to be remembered by President and people when the question of his successor is answered.

Peace Over the Chaco?

THE cheers might have been for marching men. But they were raised because men might not have to march again when the initialing of a draft agreement between Paraguay and Bolivia made happy news for South American capitals this week end. The agreement is intended to lead to a definite treaty which will end a century-old dispute between the two countries over the Chaco area. Jubilation has been such that ministers have felt it necessary to warn against excessive optimism.

By one of those telling coincidences that make news doubly significant to the observant reader, a book was announced this week end in which Premier Mussolini praises Italy's military-mindedness, while the Italian press expressed satisfaction that the Chaco dispute is being settled outside the League of Nations. What appears to have been overlooked in Rome and thereabouts is that the promised settlement of the Chaco dispute is being achieved by methods of arbitration.

Contrast this method with that by which Il Duce "settled" his "dispute" with Ethiopia, or with that being followed by him in the name of "nonintervention" in Spain, and one can only wonder what satisfying similarity Il Duce's press finds between the Fascist method and that which promises peace with honor in South America.

The parties to the Chaco dispute have worked outside the League, it is true. But their approach has resembled that of the League much more clearly than that of the Fascist state whose single-handed military prowess causes its leader such vociferous satisfaction. As peace comes to the world—to Europe or to America—it will be through such efforts at reasonableness, good will and law abidance as lie behind the now promising attempts of arbitrators to keep peace over the Chaco.

Winged Heralds

HOWARD HUGHES' hop to Paris is an appropriate way of advertising the event for which his plane is named —NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR 1939. As bearer of invitations to heads of foreign governments to visit a display that is certain to be a spectacular epitome of inventive progress, it would have been rather incongruous had Grover Whalen's official herald gone forth in anything so old-fashioned and poky as a superliner. Paris is only the first stop on a round of card calls that very likely will take Mr. Hughes and his four mates the long way back to Manhattan, across Europe to the Far East and over the Pacific. There are a good many spectacular things about an attempt like this to take Old Man Earth's chest measure. But in a way, the personal baggage list of the Hughes flight tops them all. Impresario Whalen really should reserve a glass case at the fair to show visitors what world voyagers take with them in 1938. Total: Five tooth brushes and five safety razors.

Relief in the Bay State

THE fact that Mr. Saltonstall is a leading candidate for the G. O. P. gubernatorial nomination in Massachusetts should not detract from the value of the suggestion he has made to Governor Hurley and the General Court for ending the present deadlock over relief finances. Based on his fourteen years' service in the Legislature, Mr. Saltonstall's suggestion appears to offer a well-rounded and satisfactory way to end the present rather ridiculous situation that finds most of the legislators staying at home while a sufficient number sits at the State House and waits for the Governor to submit an acceptable plan for taking care of the Commonwealth's unemployed.

Mr. Saltonstall's suggestion is simple. He would take the $9,000,000 remaining unexpended in the state highway fund and use it for public works that would give employment. Of course, Governor Hurley originally had intended to apply this money to the general fund in order to keep the state tax down. To use this money for relief would mean raising the state budget to approximately $80,000,000, by all odds the highest in history. But it would preclude the considerably more costly procedure of a bond issue.

Important, too, are Mr. Saltonstall's suggestions for guaranteeing that jobs be given out on the basis of need rather than politics. A three-member committee composed of Senators Lodge and Walsh and a representative chosen by organized labor no doubt would have the confidence of the public and could go far toward removing relief from the field of politics.

Not Interfering, But—

STRANGEST of all aspects of President Roosevelt's campaign trip in behalf of New Deal candidates for the Senate is his insistence that he is "not interfering in any shape, manner or form in the primary campaign," to use his words in the speech which went on to indorse Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky.

It is strange because, as Mark Sullivan, the none too friendly columnist, points out, there is no reason in political precedent why a President should not take part in a primary or give gratuitous advice to the voters of a state as to the representatives he would like to see them send to Washington. President Wilson did it, Mr. Coolidge did it and so have other Chief Executives, Democratic and Republican. Mr. Roosevelt seems to have got himself into an awkward position chiefly by his own protestations of nonintervention.

The difficulty arises in part, too, from that growth of a party system which within a decade after the writing of the Constitution altered the plan of election intended by its framers and made of the President a political party leader. This dual personality of leader of all the people and of leader of part of them imposes some quick and sometimes confusing changes of scenery in the presidential show. Occasionally on the present trip, as in his support of Senator Elmer Thomas at Oklahoma City, it seems Mr. Roosevelt must doff the mantle of President for that of party leader and thence back again several times within a single 30-minute appearance.

Actually the considerations as to whether a President shall signify a choice in a state race are as much considerations of expediency as of policy. Will the people of the state in question welcome the advice or will they resent it? Clearly it would be bad for a national organization or leadership to attempt to herd the vote of a state in disregard of the genuine wishes of its citizenry. And usually local voters quickly punish such attempts.

Their feeling arises partly from a rather narrow conception of the senator or representative as being the spokesman solely for the interests of the state or district from which he is elected. Always the need is for congressmen who will consider themselves representatives of the nation as well. That being the case, a constituency may well have a care what the rest of the nation thinks of its representative.

Mr. Roosevelt, under responsibility for party and national leadership, is within his rights in indicating with what type of men he likes to work. It is then for the voters in the respective states to determine how much that means to them.

Debating F. D. R. Along the R. R.

HERE COMES THE PRESIDENT!
YOU MEAN THE LEADER OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY
SURE IT'S A POLITICAL SPECIAL- CAN'T YOU SEE THE DONKEY'S EARS STICKING OUT OF THE WINDOW?
BUT THE SIGN SAYS "PRESIDENTIAL SPECIAL"

The Cheesemaster of Camagüey

CAMAGUEY province, in the heart of Cuba, is the ranch region of the island. In it are some strange anomalies but none more strange than the Swiss cheesemaster who has successfully transplanted his art from the snow-girt uplands of Helvetia to the steamy subtropical plains of central Cuba.

An indomitable Ford from the populous city of Camagüey conveyed us to the cattle ranch where this master of cheese performs his marvels. Of vast extent is this ranch and nine linear miles of it we traversed to reach its central ranch house. Leaving the magnificent arterial highway, which is the backbone of Cuban transportation, we found ourselves on the rough ranch road and presently, as the road faded out of existence, on the tough bosom of Mother Earth herself. Our car and our driver were entirely unconcerned, though the going was appallingly bad.

Since I am setting down the narrative it is correctly assumed that we traversed the rough seas and negotiated the narrows, arriving in due course at the ranch house. A strictly masculine affair this was, no woman having lived in the house for sixty years, but despite this lacuna in its character it managed to be gracious and inviting, with the cool, Old World charm of bucolic affluence. Gorgeous peacocks roamed at will over the lawn and stray flocks of wild guinea fowl whose song resembles that of a rusty saw eating through stout pine knot.

After lunch in which a favorite Cuban composite of black beans and rice, called "Moors and Christians," was the chef-d'oeuvre, we set out to see the operations of the ranch. Milk for 5,000 bottles is the daily production of these "Conquest Cows," bred from those which the Conquistadores imported from Iberia more than three centuries ago. The process of procuring it was charmingly informal, typically Cuban. Young calves kept in a separate corral fenced off from the maternal herd were used to start the tide flowing.

* * *

Swarthy milkmen would go to the fence and call sharply, "Francisca! Paquita! Esteban!" and three little beasts, recognizing their names, would gallop to the gate and gain admittance to the major corral, whereupon, without a moment's hesitation, each youngster would single out its mother and start poking her big milk bag with a horny nose, eager to start the flow and assuage young appetite, the mother meanwhile chewing a pensive cud and seeming utterly oblivious of the commotion.

When the milk was properly flowing poor Francisca, Paquita and Esteban would be ejected without ceremony from the lunch counter and their places taken by hard-boiled men of milk who needled the luscious white fluid into their pails for commercial uses. It seemed hard on youthful hopes but life, as we tried to point out to the unhappy calves, is like that.

By no means all of the milk produced by the Conquest Cows is sold in bottles or cans. Much of it is converted into delicious cheese and here the cheesemaster of Switzerland comes into his own. He hails from the romantic village of Romont near Gruyères in Canton Fribourg and seems to have retained in Camagüey's hot climate the physical vigor and phlegmatic calm inherent in the alpine race from which he sprang.

The ripening of cheese is a very delicate art. In Switzerland, as he told us, the storage room must be warmed to precisely the right degree to obtain good results. In Cuba it must be refrigerated to the same degree and the colder air must be camouflaged so that it seems to the caseous instinct a faintly steamy warmth. Delicious are the results of the cheesemaster's long effort as I well know from sampling a great wedge which he cut for me from one of his freshly ripened five-pounders.

* * *

And so as we sampled our host's offerings and his pleasant hospitality we talked, now in dubious French, now in worse German, for his home town lies squarely on the language line of Switzerland and both those tongues were his from infancy. Wondering if a great nostalgia were gnawing at his heart, I sounded him out. I mentioned the snow-clad peaks of the Bernese Oberland tinted with pink Alpenglühn at sunset. I mentioned the shining shield of Lac Léman seen from the heights above Lausanne, and even the Tour à Boyer of his own town, thrust above the landscape like the bowsprit of a great galleon cleaving the waves.

His blue eyes, so strange and alien to the Cuban scene, glinted in response to the pictures I recalled but he seemed entirely contented. Finally I asked him outright, "Do you never feel a longing for your own home land, a desire to go back?"

He made no direct answer but waved his brawny arm toward his brood of tumbling youngsters who were chattering Spanish a mile a minute. "I have here," he said, "my little Hispano-Suizas."

SYDNEY A. CLARK

The Wide Horizon

The Wheels Are Singing "1940"

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Richard L. Strout

THE wheels of the Roosevelt train were singing a song all to themselves as it pulled out of Washington last week. Passengers above were talking of the fall election, but if you had listened close down to the wheels you would have heard them singing "1940-1940" over and over again, all to themselves.

The fact is that this fall election is only a warming-up contest. Even if they win 100 new seats, Republicans will still not control the House. Their thoughts are further ahead. So are Mr. Garner's. He has announced he will not seek renomination in 1940. It is there that the real battle lies.

What can we say of that 1940 battle today? In the first place we already know what the issue will be; it will be "Roosevelt." The President and his policies will dominate the contest, no matter who runs.

For the Republicans this rather simplifies things. All factions will unite in opposition, perhaps on the keynote set by Governor Landon last week: acceptance of New Deal objectives; rejection of New Deal methods. It is a reasonable formula that will appeal to millions. As to the candidate, the traditional course will be to pick some comparative unknown, say from the list of emergent Republicans in the coming elections. A spectacular victory for James as Governor of Pennsylvania or for Bricker in Ohio, might put them in a better position than Senator Vandenberg. This follows the ancient habit of picking nominees who have made no enemies. It produced Governor Landon in 1936. It has given America some of its great Presidents, and most of its mediocrities.

The real interest, however, is on the Democratic side, for here the decision is more positive. In the present internecine battle there are three possibilities: selection of an old-fashioned conservative like Byrd of Virginia or Bailey of North Carolina—which would mean repudiation of Mr. Roosevelt and is unlikely; selection of a zealous New Dealer —which would mean victory for the Roosevelt "purge"; or finally, selection of a middle-of-the-roader, who might unite the two wings.

* * *

The Democratic Convention of 1940, it is important to note here, will assemble without the historic "two-thirds" rule. This gave the conservative South a veto over candidates from the Civil War on. This rule was abrogated by Mr. Roosevelt in 1936 and aids him today. About the most that the conservatives can hope for under the circumstances is the selection of a compromise candidate, one who would not offend either faction, and who would have the Roosevelt blessing.

Under normal circumstances this would certainly be the result. But is Mr. Roosevelt ready to compromise? His liberal advisers would object bitterly. It is a prospect they forecast and fear. Their difficulty, however, is that no strong candidate of their own has appeared. Mr. Roosevelt is the New Deal. Ickes, Hopkins, Wallace have the viewpoint, but not the dramatic appeal. The effort to advance Robert Jackson in New York came to naught, though he might still be elevated to the Attorney-Generalship, and use that as a presidential springboard. Senator Wagner, who would perhaps otherwise fill the bill, is constitutionally ineligible—he was born abroad.

The final decision in this convention battle will be largely in the hands of three men: John Nance Garner, an adroit backstage manipulator; James A. Farley, who knows every Democratic politician in the country by first name; and Mr. Roosevelt himself. All Mr. Garner's powerful and conservative influence will be directed to a middle-of-the-road candidate. Mr. Farley is harder to appraise, for his fidelity to Mr. Roosevelt is beyond question and so far as known, he has never disobeyed and rarely questioned his superior. However, Mr. Farley may justly feel his indenture period terminates in 1940 and it is even possible that Mr. Farley cherishes ambitions of his own.

* * *

Using the same technique by which conservatives practically nominated the late Joseph T. Robinson for the Supreme Court vacancy, it would be shrewd strategy for the Garner group to start an advance rush to some compromise candidate, so close to Mr. Roosevelt's official family that it would be extremely embarrassing for him to oppose. It would be hard for him to reject, say, Senator Barkley (if re-elected), Mr. Farley, Secretary Hull, or a number of others, among them Jesse Jones or Joseph P. Kennedy. Resistance here would bring against Mr. Roosevelt the charge of ingratitude. These men would be real compromises. It is doubtful if any one of them is, deep down, a convinced New Dealer.

Would Mr. Roosevelt accept such a situation? Certainly the nomination is not worth a candle without his support. His militancy seems to be increasing. The "purge" is an open split with the idea of compromise. And after his last fireside chat it is hard to believe that he would let control slip even to a middle-roader.

But that seems to leave a major dilemma. As we have said, the group of inner circle New Dealers are hardly of presidential caliber, few of them ever held elected office and none of them has Mr. Roosevelt's dramatic personality. The solution for this riddle must be left to time. Meanwhile it is only fair to say that in addition to all these potential candidates there is one whom we have not mentioned—that is Mr. Roosevelt himself.

Cromwell and Personal Dictatorship

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Lord Lothian's excellent article on Democracy in your recent issue is marred by two historical inaccuracies.

Your contributor says: "The Parliamentarians under the Leadership of Cromwell and his Ironsides went into rebellion." The fact is, "King Pym" was the Parliamentary Leader and at the commencement of the Civil War Cromwell was merely a Captain of Horse. Two years later Cromwell and his Ironsides came into effective action, but not till much later was he a Leader.

Then again, Lord Lothian says: "Cromwell came to the conclusion that only by a personal dictatorship based upon his army could the country be governed." As a matter of fact, Cromwell, after he became Lord Protector, never ceased in his efforts to set up a Parliament. Cromwell said he merely acted as a parish constable to keep the contending parties from flying at one another's throats. Would that some of the present-day "Dictators" were as modest in their claims. It is also well known that Cromwell allowed men to come to him and tell him boldly what they thought of him in far from complimentary terms.

I think it is important that the British National hero (who, mind you, removed the ban on Jews) should be differentiated from men who glory in war.

London WILLIAM C. BROOKES

Child Delinquency

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Just happened to pick up a copy of your paper tonight and was slightly taken by your article on Child Delinquency. It stated that about 72 per cent had lost one parent, 13 both, and that a larger percentage was fatherless. I have spent about five years on the out myself; in other words, on the road; when I could find work I worked, but not having a trade I could not always find work and so had to move on.

My mother died in '29, and my father remarried a year later. I left three months later and have been home three times since. I am but twenty-three years old now and have seen plenty of boys ranging from thirteen years up on the road, no trade, and mostly without education, which is one thing a person must have now to enable him (or her), as the case may be, to obtain a living. I have seen girls on the road and traveled with two of the best girls yet, for nearly a month. They were fifteen years old, two sisters, and their folks were both stepparents. They left home mainly because their stepfather and stepmother were both drunkards and were in the habit of mistreating them both in various ways, especially their stepfather. I have not seen either of them since 1933, though I had a card from El Paso, Texas, and Florence said that they were then working as waitresses. That was in 1935 and I hope that by this time they are married and have a home, which is something I could not describe now.

In regard to the drink I could write a few descriptions and incidents of the past three years if you would care to have them. I am having a time right now to get this so you can read it, as I wrenched my hand today and my thumb is hard to bend and I am not very good at writing either.

I hope you at least read this before you discard it. RAMBLER

Joliet, Ill.

Ends, Means and Boycotts

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your series of paragraph editorials on the war in China merits commendation. I hope that your readers will see to what extent they are responsible for supplying the "Means" that lead to the "Ends," as you enumerated them from day to day.

It is, of course, urgent that Congress amend the Neutrality Act so that we can stop the flow of bombs and war goods to Japan, without at the same time leaving China defenseless against Japanese aggression. Meanwhile, it is worth while to ask the President to use the numerous kinds of pressure available to him to limit our exports of armaments to Japan. It is also important to put pressure upon the United States Maritime Commission to the end that government-owned ships may not be used for arms traffic with Japan, under conditions more favorable than those possible for privately owned ships. (The Maritime unions seem to have pretty well tied up exports of war materials on the private ships, but they are not now legally allowed to operate on the government-owned boats, which at present carry most of our trade to Japan.)

Meanwhile, there is one thing that every American citizen can do: refrain from buying goods made in Japan. Our largest item of purchases from Japan is silk, and the amount of silk contained in one pair of stockings is roughly enough to purchase four rounds of machine gun ammunition. Much of the canned crabmeat used in America is Japanese and this constitutes a second principal source of war revenue. Every Monitor reader can urge his friends to buy, and his stores to stock only lisle hosiery, and American crabmeat.

Boston JAMES H. SHELDON

Credit and the Banks

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There seems to be a great deal of propaganda being put forth throughout our country to the effect that banks are refusing to extend credit to the businessmen. The alleged lack of co-operation on the part of the bank is often used to justify the establishment of additional governmental facilities for extending credit.

Evidently this propaganda is influencing the thought of our people and creating a wrong impression in regard to banking. It surely must be known that banks are bursting with loanable funds and are more than willing to make any loan that is legitimate and measures up to the bankers' "four C's" standard as follows: collateral, capacity to pay, character, and conditions. L. D. BACHELDER

Taft, Calif.